

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XL, No. 1088.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 9, 1888.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England, ...	April 27	Hankow, ...	June 5
San Francisco, ...	May 2	Yokohama, ...	May 27
Hongkong, ...	June 4	Nagasaki, ...	June 4
Tientsin, ...	" 5	Foochow, ...	May 30

The English mail of 30th April, arrived in London on the 16th June.

BIRTH.

At the "Vines," Sze-ka-muh-jow (Li-hong-kew), Shanghai, on the 3rd June, 1888, the wife of J. VAUGHAN, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Shanghai, on the 5th June, 1888, by the Rev. E. H. Thomson, in presence of General J. D. Kennedy, U.S. Consul-General, FRANK REID to JULIA CATHERINE FABRIS.

DEATH.

On the 14th April, 1888, at the residence of his brother W. H. York, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, England, GEORGE EDWARD YORK, late of Shanghai, China, aged 44.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Satsuma Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. E. Burns. For Kobe—Messrs. H. G. Frost and L. Yuen Ting. For Yokohama—Mr and Mrs. E. Bustia and child, Mr. Geo. Lewis, and Dr. Lumping. For San Francisco (per *Gaelic*)—Mr. A. Webster. For Hamburg—Mr. H. Von Ruecker.

Per str. *Neckar*, for Genoa—Messrs. Aug. Meinke and H. Grapengeter. For Bremen—Mr. C. Dittich. For Hamburg—Mr. H. Knutsen. For Southampton—Rev. John Neal and Chinese Assistant, Dr. Hickin, Mrs. Clifton, Messrs. A. B. Man hei, Johnstone, and C. C. Gram and child. For Hongkong—Dr. von Stein and Mr. Reuter.

Per str. *Djennah*, for Hongkong—Messrs. D. Vehrln, Abad, Noordin and Mehrjibhoy. For Marseilles—Messrs. R. Ferguson, W. C. Sandeman, J. Llewellyn and T. Craven.

Per str. *Haeting*, for Tientsin—Mr. K. Toyama.

Per str. *Fushun*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Wash Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jensen, Messrs. Harvey Brothers, A. Jensen, Linton, T. Rich, W. W. Clifford and H. Dyer.

ARRIVED

Per str. *Glenochy*, from London, &c., for Tientsin—Dr. Shrubshall and Mr. Dawson.

Per str. *Bokhara*, from London for Shanghai—Miss Fraser, Miss Child, Mrs. F. Arnold, Mrs. J. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arranger, infant and 2 servants, Messrs. Child, S. Cohen, Cowey, Pak Loo Shee. For Japan—The Marquis and Marchioness Quarotesi, Mr. and Mrs. Cope, Messrs. Kenneway, Hayasaki, Brooksby, A. Brooksby and Hough.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, from Japan—Mrs. B. A. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Goldman and child, Messrs. Goldman, M. Sweden, R. A. Lubig, Y. H. Jewell and Hiayashi.

Per str. *Taiwo*, from Hankow—Mr. Craven. Per str. *Nanzing*, from Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Russell, child and servant, Mrs. Robinson and 2 children, and Mr. Spence.

Per str. *Ichang*, from Ningpo—Mr. L. McCaslin.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Chefoo—Messrs. Edle and Setta.

Per str. *Ichang*, from Ningpo—Mr. F. Haughton.

Per str. *Shanghai*, from Hankow—Capt. J. Whittle, Messrs. J. F. Rodemald, Overbeck and P. Sponholz.

Per str. *Kowshing*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. C. Clements.

Per str. *Sual*, from Hankow—Miss Howe, and Mr. Brumfield.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Hankow—Messrs. F. J. Green and C. J. d'Almeida.

Per str. *Ngankin*, from Hankow—Messrs. Lucas, Carlhill and Duff.

Per str. *Wuchang*, from Tientsin—Mr. Williams, and Father Menguiot.

Per str. *Haeting*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Messrs. Buchheister and McDonald.

Per str. *Toonan*, from Swatow and Amoy—Messrs. McCullum and Sayle.

Per str. *Haean*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Weir and 2 children.

Per str. *Chungking*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Messrs. Haas & Schultz.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1888.

A RECENT *Peking Gazette* contains an account of what an Imperial Rescript characterises as "a stupid piece of reckless and unpardonable bungling." A criminal at Liu-chang in Honan had been sentenced to death by strangulation, and, in accordance with local custom, a soldier of the garrison was detailed to carry the sentence into effect. This man, unfortunately, when on the way to the execution ground, so bemuddled himself with wine that he forgot that the prisoner was to be strangled and proceed to decapitate him instead. How grave was the offence may be judged by the severity with which it was visited on the officials concerned; by indeed the mere fact that it formed the subject of a Special Memorial to the Throne. And yet to Western readers it would seem somewhat strange that the Chinese Government, in this case reflecting Chinese sentiment, should attach so much importance to the difference between an execution by strangling and an execution by decapitation; or rather, that they should consider the former so much less dishonourable than the latter.

What then causes this strange difference between Chinese and Western sentiment? According to Meadows, rebellion is as it were part of the Chinese Constitution; the Chinese have, he says, a right to rebel. We should expect, then, that the penalties of treason in China would be even more surrounded by an atmosphere of repute than in England. One fact of course is that Meadows though partly right was largely wrong. The Chinese people dislike revolution and fear it. No respectable man joined the Taiping Chief, though had he succeeded, as the founder of the Ming succeeded, all would have submitted to him. Hence no romance associated with martyrs to a failing cause has hallowed the *ling-ch'ih*—the hanging, drawing, and quartering,—or the beheading meted out to rebels in China, or has sufficed to overcome the repugnance which Chinese feel to any mutilation of the body. This repugnance is, indeed, at the bottom of the whole matter, and has its origin in regard for their parents and respect for the body which these have been graciously pleased to bequeath.

The prejudice which the Chinese feel against decapitation is not due to any fear of death on the part of the convict or regard for life on that of his judges; for the Chinese are neither merciful nor cowardly. It springs, as we have said from the universal sentiment that it is a man's duty to keep intact as far as he can, the body which his parents have bequeathed to him. It forms, in fact, part of that system of filial piety which is the orthodox religion of China; so that the respect which a Chinaman owes to his body contains a strong religious element, and may be compared and contrasted with the Christian doctrine as illustrated in the writings of men like the late Canon Kingsley. That this feeling has had its share in building up the Chinese character for caution and dislike for war and revolution there can be little doubt, but we are now concerned with it in some of its minor aspects. Patiently and uncomplainingly as most Chinese will go through a surgical operation, it is well known that they strongly object to amputation, and it is often difficult to induce them to submit to it. When they do submit they almost invariably ask for the severed limb to be given them, and with that they deal in several ways. One, a fairly reasonable way, is to keep the limb in a box to be buried with its original owner when his time comes; another is to eat it. This curious method of returning to the body what accident or necessity has taken from it has the countenance of antiquity, a strong argument in China. In what has been called not inaptly the Chinese Prose Iliad, the *Record of the Three Kingdoms*, is a well known story which is very much to the point. Hia Hou-tun, one of the innumerable heroes of the time, was fighting in battle when a stray arrow, struck him in the eye. He promptly drew out the arrow, but the eye came with it. Upon this Hou-tun with a *sang-froid* that does him the highest credit observed philosophically, "Father's flesh and mother's blood should not be thrown away;" and so swallowed the eye. Some commentators hold that as a temporary expedient rendered necessary by the circumstances of the case Hou-tun's proceeding was allowable, nay even commendable, but that under ordinary conditions his proper course would have been to wrap up the eye and keep it by him till his burial. This, it may be observed, is the method adopted by right thinking persons of the present day; it is slightly heterodox, we are given to understand, to eat an amputated limb. In fact, one Chinaman declares that nobody nowadays really eats the whole of such limb; he nibbles a small portion and throws the rest away. Teeth are treated on very similar principles. Milk teeth are of no account, perhaps because they are looked on as being merely a sort of makeshift or temporary contrivance of nature, and hence as not possessing the dignity of

adult molars. But the fanged set (odious wretches!) when they drop out of themselves (which they only do under very aggravating circumstances) or have to be drawn out, are considered as part of the parents' bequest. In this case they may be either neatly encoffined and so put by,—the orthodox treatment; or they may be ground to powder and swallowed in water.

A phase of this somewhat cannibal superstition is the practice, so often warmly commended in the *Peking Gazette*, of making broth for a sick parent out of flesh cut from the arm or elsewhere. The efficacy of such broth as a medicine is, of course, derived from the fact that it is but restoring to the parent a portion of his own essence; were it otherwise the person thus mutilating himself would strictly speaking be committing an unfilial and a useless act. It is easy to see, however, that the principle thus admitted might be extended so as to cause the flesh of a junior to have medicinal virtues for any of his seniors; but cases where people have mutilated themselves with this end in favour of any but their parents or parents-in-law are very rare. It may be worth noticing that flesh is not always so cut off for medicinal purposes merely. In 1880 Ting Pao-chên, the late Governor-General of Szechuen, reported a case in which a dutiful son who was too poor to satisfy a sudden craving on the part of his sick mother for meat, cut a piece of flesh off his arm and made soup for her. He felt, the Memorialist adds, no pain from the mutilation, and the wound healed at once. This latter fact, it is comforting to learn, has been "authenticated by satisfactory testimony," which is not always forthcoming in similar circumstances. The same Memorialist reported in the following year a still more remarkable instance of filial devotion. A Szechuenese woman, who had on three earlier occasions successfully treated her husband, grandfather, and grandmother with potions made from her flesh, subsequently, when her father fell ill, "after prayer and burning of incense gave him broth made from her own liver and felt no pain from the self-inflicted wound which soon healed." It might by some hardened sceptics be affirmed that H.E. the Governor General was over credulous in the matter, were it not for such undesigned coincidences as that furnished by a Memorial written about the same time in honour of the mother of a late Governor of Yunnan. "She obtained," says the Memorial, "a reputation for the filial piety she displayed towards her husband's parents, mutilating herself to mix her flesh with his medicine when her father-in-law was ill." This was in her early youth, and when the Memorialist wrote she was hale, hearty, and eighty-seven! So that mutilation when done in a true filial spirit is not only meritorious but is attended with no necessary bad consequences; otherwise, it is useless, foolish, and in the highest degree reprehensible.

Summary of News.

A mail leaves on Tuesday morning for Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Hydaspes*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY EASTERN EXTENSION A. AND C. TEL. CO.]
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A CONFERENCE ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

London, 1st June.

A Conference of the Australian colonies will be held at Sydney on the 12th June to discuss the Chinese question.

THE NORTH GERMAN OFFICIAL PAPER ON ALSACE.

The *North German Gazette* has published an article in which it states that the new frontier measures are not reprisals but a consolidation of the re-acquisition of Alsace, which has hitherto been retarded by the French Military preparations for revenge, and it was desirable to restrict intercourse in order to avoid dangerous friction.

THE OAKS.

<i>Seabreeze</i>	1
<i>Rada</i>	2
<i>Belle Mahone</i>	3

[*Seabreeze*, the winner of the Oaks, is by *Isomy* from *St. Marguerite*, and was one of the best two-year olds last year, when she won five of the value of £5,122.5.0 out of ten races for which she started. She was one of a batch of yearlings which Her Grace "Mr. Manton" sold to Lord Calthorpe for £10,000 or £12,000, and which was undoubtedly the best bargain in racing youngsters which his Lordship ever made, as besides *Seabreeze* it included *Satiety* and *Mon Droit*, who won £4,437 and £2,657 respectively as two-year olds. Lord Calthorpe had however sold the latter fully for £100, after a trial which he made of his purchases from "Mr. Manton." *Seabreeze* is in the *St. Leger*. *Rada*, the second in the Oaks, is the property of Lord Falmouth.]

GENERAL BOULANGER MOVES A RESOLUTION OF URGENCY.

London, 5th June.

General Boulanger moved a resolution of urgency in the revision of the Constitution and dissolution of the Chamber, amidst incessant interruptions and altercation. M. Floquet taunted Boulanger with aiming at the Dictatorship.

IT IS REJECTED.

The Chamber of Deputies rejected the resolution.

RUSSIA DEMANDS THE TURKISH INDEMNITY.

London, 4th June.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, has demanded the regular payment of the war indemnity, which forbodes the renewal of Russian activity in the Balkans.

THE DEFENCES OF COALING STATIONS.

London, 6th June.

The House of Commons has voted £2,500,000 for the defences of coaling stations, by a large majority.

THE DUTY ON LIGHT WINES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that he confines the increased wine duties to sparkling wine.

The following telegrams appear in the last number of the *Courrier d'Haiphong*:—
Paris, 18th May.—The *Natal*, with M. Constans on board, has arrived at Marseilles.

Paris, 21st May.—M. Constans has called on the Minister and the Under Secretary of State for the Marine and the Colonies.

Paris, 23rd May.—M. Constans has called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Senate has voted the dispensation from military service for seminarists, professors, and school-teachers, who will only have to serve for one year.

Paris, 24th May.—Messrs. Clémenceau, Ranc and Joffrin have formed a league against the Boulangist party.

London, 30th April.

The revolt amongst the agrarian population of Roumania has been quelled by the military forces, who were called out to suppress the rising. The landowners who left their holdings in consequence of the menacing attitude of the rebels are now returning to their homes.—*Sydney Mail*.

We learn that Her Majesty has conferred the rank of K.C.M.G. on Mr. Alfred Dent, formerly of Shanghai, and head of the house which bears his name here.

The Chinese Minister in London has appointed Mr. J. W. McCarthy, barrister-at-law, of Elm Court, Temple, and the Oxford Circuit, to be standing counsel to the Chinese Legation, in succession to the late Mr. W. H. Brereton.

Mr. G. M. H. Playfair, who has returned to Hongkong from leave, is to take charge of the British Consulate at Taiwan Fu.

Sir Thomas Wade was elected the first Professor of Chinese at Cambridge University on April 21st.

It is stated by those who know what goes on in Peking that the Tsungli Yamén is thoroughly informed by the native employés in the various Legations of the character of every member of those Legations, from the Minister down; and that accordingly, whenever a remonstrance, or complaint, or suggestion comes into the Yamén from any Legation, it is received not on its intrinsic merits, but by the light of the information which the Yamén already possesses as to the firmness or otherwise of the writer. The Yamén can judge perfectly whether the particular document before them is mere words, or will be backed by deeds, and it is thus of much more importance at Peking than at a European Court that the foreign representatives should be men of determination—and should be recognised as such by their native staff;—men who will only make reasonable requests, but will stick to their demands when they have made them. It is said that no man is a hero to his own valet; in Peking a representative to succeed in his mission has the harder task of proving himself a hero to his whole valetaille.

The reply of the Secretary of the General Post Office, London, to the letter sent home by this community, asking that the English mail-day might come on the same day of the week as the French, is precisely what might have been expected from a department so inextricably wound up in red tape as the General Post Office in London is. How the interests of Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo would be sacrificed by the dates of the departure being assimilated, Mr. Buxton Forman does not attempt to shew; we are to be content with his bare statement. What we ask is that the mail, which now leaves on Tuesday morning, should leave on the previous Saturday, and as this gives the steamer more time instead of less, the Post Office could surely make what arrangements it likes to prevent the "sacrifice" of the interests of the "various places" referred to. If we had asked that the steamers should be despatched on a later day, the Post Office might have repulsed us with the contract, but we were not so unreasonable. The great inconvenience which would be created as regards the day of arrival of the mail in London, is a patent pretext, for the mails constantly arrive home before their due dates, and until Mr. Raikes can control the weather and make accidents at

sea impossible, it is absurd to fix a day of arrival and expect it to be rigidly kept.

The total rainfall in May in Shanghai was 2.10 inches, against an average for the preceding six years of 4.73 inches. Rain fell measurably on nine days last May, against an average of twelve days for the six years 1882-87.

From Hankow, under date the 4th inst., we hear the first crop of Hankow and Kiukiang teas shews a deficiency of certainly 300,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests, but it is still a question whether the London market will respond to the prices that have in consequence been paid.

In a private letter received yesterday from Swatow it is said:—"We have been troubled on this, the Kakchih, side of the harbour by rumours of tigers in the near neighbourhood. They are said to have killed two boys and a pig somewhere about, and their tracks have been seen by the American Missionaries leading to the Commissioner's house. It seems a pity, as we could ill afford to lose our present Acting Commissioner, who besides his general cheeriness is only a junior whose removal would be a waste. There are fine opportunities here for Chiarini,—four full grown tigers to be had for the catching!"

The figures which we print elsewhere in reference to the Norddeutscher Lloyd's subsidised lines were very unfavourable, and Kuhlows' comments rather stringently on the loss of over £87,000 or, deducting £15,000 for the Prussian's unfortunate detention in Australia, £72,000, these lines entailed on the Company last year. It must be remembered that this loss is *net*, after taking into account the £220,000 subsidy received from the German government. Kuhlows' says that the founder of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Consul H. H. Meier, who "has devoted his powers and great intelligence" to the promotion of its interests for thirty-five years, was the strenuous supporter of this new departure, the entire policy of subvention grants being strongly opposed by some members of the board. The consequence of this loss is that the Company's dividend for the year, which might otherwise have been ten per cent. or more, was only five per cent., and this has so accentuated the differences among the directors, that Mr. H. H. Meier has had to resign. Kuhlows' winds up its article with the hope—though we cannot imagine there could be any doubt on the subject—"that the imposing and really national undertaking of the Norddeutscher Lloyd will manage to tide over the difficult situation in which it now finds itself in consequence of having taken over a mail steamer subsidy." But we can hardly consider the acceptance of the subsidy as being the real cause of the difficulty of the situation.

We take these notes from the *Chinese Times*:—"We observe that the immediate result of the establishment of a new Tug and Lighter Company at Taku has been to lower the charge of lighterage from 7 to 5 cents per picul.—There are now 22,000 bales of unsold strawbraid in stock in the hands of the Chinese dealers, a good deal of it of course under advances to bankers, who have lent some 80 per cent. of the former market value. But braid that some months since was worth Tls. 11 per bale cannot now be sold at Tls. 7.50. The stocks in the country also are very large. About one-third of the stocks here are of fair and regular quality, but some thousands of bales are absolutely valueless."

Mr. E. Hobson, Commissioner of Customs, who is about to enjoy a well-earned term of leave, has handed over the charge of the Shanghai office, to Mr. M. Boyd Bredon, Acting Commissioner from this date.

We notice that the *Batavia* left Yokohama for Vancouver on the 26th ult. with thirty first-class passengers, among them being the Portuguese Minister to China, H.E. T. S. da Rosa, Mr. and Mrs. McLeavy Brown from Amoy, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hapnen from Foochow, Dr. and Mrs.

Little, Mr. W. D. Little, Mr. Veitch, Captain Dobie and Mr. Dermer from Shanghai, etc., etc. The *Batavia*, it will be seen also took among other cargo 800,000 lbs. of Japan tea.

We mentioned last week the trouble that the German manufacturers of artificial wool were in, owing to English competition, and their strong desire to get farther protection from the Reichstag, which was as strongly opposed by the manufacturers who use artificial wools. From the last number of Kuhlows' we learn that the jute spinners, the linen yarn spinners, and the cotton yarn spinners are all following the lead of the artificial wool manufacturers, and declaring that they must be protected by higher duties, as, notwithstanding the duties at present levied, "so soon as the English spinners produce more than the English weavers are in a position to manipulate, this over-production presses so hardly upon the German market that only the best situated establishments can manage to work at a profit." Of course, the moment the duties are proposed to be increased on English yarns, the weavers will be up in arms, with the cry that if the prices of yarns are raised to suit the spinners, they will be unable to compete with the English weavers. Turning to another industry, rail-making, we find that here too the German works "are passing through some sad experiences. During the past month, the lowest tenders both at Hamburg and Bromberg were from foreign firms." The Royal Railway authorities at Erfurt invited tenders recently for 4,000 tons of steel rails, and an English firm came within 2.20 marks of the lowest German tender, including freight to Stettin and duty. These admissions on Kuhlows' part do not make it seem possible for Germany to compete with England in foreign markets for goods of equal quality.

We have received from the British and Colonial Original Design and Artistic Advertisement Company, of King St., Leadenhall St., London, two specimens of their artistic work, which must commend them and their managing director and designer, Mr. R. O. Hearson, to all those who admire high art in chromo-lithography. One of the specimens is an almanac, adorned with a photograph of the present Lord Mayor, and the arms of that power and the sheriffs, the City of London, and nine of the London Companies: the other is the business card of the B. & C.O.D. & A.A. Company, which contains much good work, in the most delicate and tasteful colouring, in a small compass.

Owing to the reported occurrence of cases of cholera in Amoy recently, vessels from that port are now subjected to ten days' quarantine in Manila.

There was a strong gale blowing from the Eastward all day on Thursday, and soon after noon the *Kungwo* which was moored in the 7th Section, Pootung, broke adrift and was driven across the river to the Associated Wharves, where she collided with the *Ngaukin* which was discharging tea into the *Hector*. But little damage was done, and the *Kungwo* was made fast to Hunt's Wharf. It will be seen from the report of the *Nierstein* that at least two junks have been wrecked. The wind at Gutzlaff was blowing with a force of 6. We learn from Siewei that there was a typhoon to the west and a little to the north of Shanghai yesterday.

We learn from the *China Mail*, that the directors of the Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year 1887.

On Thursday in Mr. Sydenham Moutrie's pianoforte warehouses, we saw a very ingenious mechanical contrivance which seems likely to interfere seriously with the professional pianist's future. It was a small mechanical pianist worked by turning a handle acting on a clever arrangement of small levers which raised and depressed a number of wooden hammers which struck the ivory notes of the instrument with

wonderful precision and unerring accuracy. The arrangement is capable of being applied to any piano, and though the range, which is only three and a half octaves, is limited, making it more suitable for dance than for other music, it is no doubt capable of extension and improvement to a great extent. The music is on composition discs, the notes being represented by small perforations after the manner of the music manufactured for the small mechanical reed instruments which American ingenuity, we think, first hit upon. By the aid of the contrivance unlimited music may be supplied by a house boy or coolie provided he be taught when to use the pedals. Clever though the invention, which is a German one, is, it can hardly ever compete with the human fingers in brilliancy of execution, and feeling and expression are naturally wanting; but for all that, it is an invention that will probably be both profitable to its possessors and popular amongst people, who are fond of novelties and anxious to reduce a delightful art to the level of a mechanical operation, which the uninitiated may perform, if not like a Rubenstein, at least as well as a street mechanical piano player. The contrivance was sold before it was on view many hours, for \$70.

The advantage accruing to twin screw vessels was experienced on board the *Wuchang* on Thursday. While entering the river, and while near a crowd of junks at Woosung, the *Wuchang's* steering gear got out of order, so that the rudder could not be moved. Under ordinary circumstances, another vessel would have either been piled up on the bank or have sunk a few junks. Not so the *Wuchang*, for the Captain steered the vessel with the propellers till the steering gear could be put in order again.

A junk sank off the Kiutoan Lightship recently, and was blown up on Monday by the Tug Boat company at the request of the Customs.

The three numbers drawing the highest prizes in the Manila Lottery this month are 3,130; 7,772; and 14,580.

H.B.M. Consul at Wenchow says in his Report for 1887:—The large transfer of dollars to Shanghai, drawn from the Foochow Tea Districts, and which amounts to more than twice the value of imports, is explained by the Commissioner of Customs (Mr. J. R. Brazier) to be due to a spirited plunge into that curious "industry," long domiciled in the South, namely, the sweating of dollars. As the coin, after the operation, is passed in payment by weight, and then sent to Shanghai to be refined into pure sycee, it is difficult to understand who it is that is taken in. It now appears that the victims are the silversmiths and country people, for the metal obtained by "sweating" is passed off to them as pure silver. This yields a profit of about 2½ per cent., after paying freight and insurance on the dollars handled. A European, who has never paid for anything but with minted metal, can scarcely realise how largely the scope of misdirected energy is restricted by that convenient thing, a standard coin, nor, in its absence, what "caveat emptor" means.

An advertisement appears in the Hongkong papers announcing that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chinese Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at Hongkong on the 18th inst. to consider a resolution providing for the voluntary winding-up of the Company.

According to the *China Mail*, the floods in the Canton River are partly due to the barriers which the Viceroy, Chang Chi-tung, obstinately refuses to remove, and it advises foreigners not to subscribe for the relief of sufferers by the floods, until the Viceroy consents to listen to reason, and to obey the orders he is believed to have received from Peking.

The Peak Tramway in Hongkong was opened free to the public on the 29th of

May, and largely patronised, the trip occupying from ten to eleven minutes. It began to run regularly on the 30th.

Transactions in new tea in Japan to 26th May amounted, according to the *Herald*, to 60,000 piculs, against 54,000 piculs at the corresponding period last season. Supplies are arriving very freely, and dealers seem anxious to sell. Prices latterly have been ruling rather steadier at about the following quotations:—Choice \$31½, Choice \$28½, Finest \$24½, Fine \$21½, Good Medium \$17½, Medium \$14½ per picul. The *City of Sydney* took from both ports 801,961 lbs., the *Zambesi* 682,368 lbs., the *Oceanic* 749,963 lbs. and the *Batavia* about 800,000 lbs., making the total to date say 3,000,000 lbs., against 2,500,000 lbs. last year at the same time. There is an increase in the total purchases at both ports of about 13,000 piculs, equal to say 1,500,000 lbs. of fired tea, which looks as if there was going to be a very large crop this season.

The following British naval news is from the *Rising Sun* of the 30th ultimo:—H.M.S. flag-ship *Audacious* and despatch-vessel *Alacrity* arrived from Shanghai *via* Port Hamilton on Wednesday last. On the 24th, the sixty-ninth anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, they dressed ship, and at noon a salute was fired from the *Audacious*, the *Constance*, and the *Fort*. On Saturday afternoon the band of the *Audacious* played in the Osuwa Temple garden when a large number of native and foreign residents and naval officers were present. The *Alacrity* was docked on Monday a.m. The *Audacious*, *Alacrity*, and *Wanderer* leave for Yokohama to-day. The *Constance*, we believe, will remain for a short time. According to present arrangements the *Impérieuse* is due in Yokohama about the 14th prox., and after the transfer of Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon's flag to her, the *Audacious* will then probably come down here to dock and then proceed home.

It appears from an article in the *Rising Sun* of the 30th ult., that the Japanese Government is really making advances towards the purchase of the foreign Settlement of Nagasaki. The *Sun* imagines that the measure is connected in some way with treaty revision. It says that most occupiers in the Settlement are under the impression that their land rent will be greatly reduced when the treaties are revised; but that if it is true that the Government is to pay 4 or 6 times the official value, the rents will have to be considerably raised, or the government will lose heavily by the transaction. There is no doubt, it says, that the conditions under which land is held in the present Settlement, will be radically changed when the new treaties come into force.

The *Singapore Free Press* gives the following account of the three new Customs' cruisers, which have just come out under the command of Captain W. Wyles:—The somewhat novel spectacle may now be witnessed at Tanjong Pagar of three Chinese Revenue Cruisers in one graving dock. The vessels just fill the dock, which is 480 feet on the keel blocks, and at a short distance present the appearance of one long low steamer. They are all swift, well-armed vessels, and possess excellent manoeuvring powers. We understand that during a part of the voyage very bad weather was experienced, when the cruisers proved splendid sea boats. The vessels have only gone into dock to coat the bottoms, after which they will proceed on Monday direct to Hongkong. These three ships will form a valuable addition to the already fine fleet of the Imperial Chinese Government. The largest of the vessels is the *Chuen Tiao*, the other two being the *Likim* and the *Kaipan*. Their general appearance is much the same. There is the same rounded stern with a large central port that seems as though intended for some more warlike purpose than ventilation. A visit to the *Chuen Tiao* is calculated to give a fair idea of the principal

features of that vessel and her two consorts. Naturally the armament is the first thing to attract observation. On the poop is mounted a very neat 3pdr. Hotchkiss quick-firing gun made by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co. A similar gun is carried forward. On deck in front of the poop is a fine 4 inch M.L. Armstrong, throwing a 20lb projectile. This gun is carried amidships but can be rapidly trained on pivots and traversing arcs on both port and starboard sides. Just in front of the bridge is a gun of the same description. The *Chuen Tiao* is therefore very powerfully armed for the nature of the work she may be called upon to perform. Suspended from davits on her starboard side is a roomy steam launch capable of doing eight knots an hour, whose engines and boilers lie abaft the bridge of the *Chuen Tiao* ready to be shipped into their places. The vessel is driven by twin screws, and furnished with two sets of triple expansion engines constructed by the Newcastle Shipway Company. A couple of steel boilers carrying 150 lbs. steam supply the motive power. The ship is driven at a speed of about 12 knots an hour, her twin screws making her very easy to handle. She carries a crew of between 60 and 70 of whom about half are deck hands. This is however but a scratch crew got together simply to bring the vessel out. She is commanded by Captain Wyles, her other officers being Mr. Passmore, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Meyhre, formerly of the Norwegian service. There are, besides, three European engineers and two gunners. The *Kai-pan* is commanded by Captain Hext and the *Li-Kin* by Captain Barnes, and both of these vessels carry a similar complement of European officers.

We mentioned not long since that Colonel Pernot, with a column of French and native troops, had practically opened the road between Luang Phrabang in northern Siam, and Tongking. The last number of the *Courrier d'Haiphong* mentions the arrival at Hanoi by this road of M. Pavie, French Consul at Luang Phrabang, after an adventurous journey. M. Pavie left his post with an escort of Siamese troops to meet Colonel Pernot at Dien-bien-phu, but he was delayed on the way by various obstacles, and when he reached the trying-place, the Colonel had had to retire to Son-la to re-victual his column. M. Pavie determined to follow, and sent on a message to Tuan Giao to apprise Col. Pernot that he was coming. Directly the Colonel got the message he sent back his Chief of Staff with 70 men to escort M. Pavie, and they arrived in the nick of time, and found M. Pavie engaged with 150 Chinese; the Siamese troops had exhausted all their ammunition, and they would all have been killed by the Chinese, but for the arrival of the French force. M. Pavie now returned with his escort to Luang Phrabang, and then almost immediately made a fresh start for Tongking, arriving at Hanoi in 30 days, by way of the valleys of the Song-wa and the Black River. It was a new route and M. Pavie naturally lost a certain amount of time, but he states that there is only one obstacle on the Black River, and as soon as the route is better known, the journey between the Capital of the Laos and Hanoi will not take more than 20 days. "We need not then," says the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, "feel any alarm about the English and Siamese railways, which are now aiming at the Meikong." The rivalry between the English on one side and the French on the other to tap the north of Siam and the south-west of China is introducing the means of civilisation into the interior of the Indo-Chinese peninsula much faster than would have seemed possible a few years ago.

On the 22nd May a battle was fought between our troops and 2,000 to 3,000 Tibetans. No further particulars had reached our informant.

Miscellaneous Articles.**QUARANTINE IN SAN FRANCISCO.**

ONE of the Yokohama papers commenting on the minutes of the indignation meeting of the quarantined passengers by the Pacific Mail Company's steamer *Gaelic* at San Francisco, which we published the other day, says that such ill treatment to passengers from China is not likely to occur again at that port. We know of nothing in the state of affairs in San Francisco which is likely to realise this anticipation. On the contrary, whenever the shadow of an excuse for such proceedings as those complained of can be found in the health condition of Hongkong, and perhaps of Shanghai, and the Irish vote has to be courted the same outrageous proceedings will, we are sure, be adopted. The Irish voters have to be pleased and cajoled all the year round, and Mayors and Health Officers seek election yearly. If we adopt the opinion of our San Francisco correspondent the treaty which has been negotiated between the United States and China will not serve its ostensible end, the exclusion of Chinese from the Pacific States. If so, the necessity for soothing the Irish—even at the cost of the character of San Francisco—will continue. The present Mayor may not be a worse man than the run of his predecessors in office, but it is probable that those who succeed him will be men of a lower stamp. The man who has any self-respect, or a character on which there is room for another stain, will not debase himself by accepting an office in which he will or may be called to act as the present Mayor has acted in enforcing the quarantine in defiance of justice and common sense. Thus the office of Mayor will continue to sink in the estimation of all whose good opinion is worth having until the better classes in San Francisco lay aside other differences, and combine, in order to destroy the malign political influence of the Irish. Our readers can judge for themselves how likely this is to happen at an early date.

There is of course some hope that improvement may come from within San Francisco itself. The fact mentioned by the "*Gaelic Passenger*," who sent us the minutes of the indignation meeting, that the publication of these had procured better treatment for the passengers by the *City of New York*, goes some way to prove that the Mayor and Board of Health of that city if not amenable to reason are susceptible of shame. But it would not do to rely on the permanence of this influence in Municipal or sanitary councils. The same Correspondent says that he and the passengers by the *Gaelic* believe the matter to be political and not sanitary at all, an opinion which is stated in all the letters from San Francisco on the subject which we have seen and which is fully shared by Americans

here. The minutes and the letter of the "*Gaelic Passenger*" describe a good deal of what occurred to them after their arrival in San Francisco but they do not tell all. Private letters from some of the quarantined passengers are much more outspoken, and mention circumstances which shew the crass stupidity which characterised the proceedings of the Mayor and Board of Health and to this native incapacity there was, at least in one instance, added great brutality. A lady passenger by one of the Pacific Mail steamers was in such bad health that it was doubtful during the passage if she would reach San Francisco alive, and soon after she and the others had been placed in quarantine an appeal was made to the Mayor and Board of Health in her favour. It was stated to these officials that if the lady were detained on board a badly fitted up, unwholesome quarantine ship, she would probably die. The answer was, we are informed, almost in as many words—"let her die." There could be no danger to the health of San Francisco in the landing of a lady from a steamer in which there had been no contagious disease for thirty-five days, and the fact that friends came alongside the quarantine ship, some boarded her, and to others the imprisoned men and women went down and conversed with them in their boats, proves that the authorities knew there was no such danger. If San Francisco thinks that her health can be protected by placing passengers from infected places in quarantine by all means let her do so. But her authorities should try not to fling away all common sense, knowledge of the matter they are dealing with, and humanity, either from fear of disease or to please the Irish. The experts who advise the Mayor and Board of Health should tell them that it serves no good purpose to enforce quarantine after the period has expired when contagion could exist in the ship or its contents.

THE TEA DUTY IN ENGLAND.

A DISCUSSION on the duty on tea took place in the House of Commons on the 26th April. It was raised by a Radical member who moved that the clause in the Budget resolutions which imposes a duty of 6d. a pound should be left out. He pointed out that whenever the tea duty had been lowered an increased consumption had followed, and the objected to the continuance of the duty mainly on the ground that it was burdensome to the poor. He adopted, he estimate that one half of the tea which was consumed in the country was used by the labouring classes, and this shewed, he said, how much the duty was a tax on the necessities of life. This part of the honourable member's speech may be taken as his contribution to the charge which his party have endeavoured to fix on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the budget is intended for the relief of the rich and well-to-do and that the masses

instead of being benefited by it are somewhat injured. But the mover of the amendment argued that the continuance of the duty was a hindrance to the expansion of our commerce "and particularly with India, which was now competing with China in the export of tea to Europe" a statement which shews that he had posted himself on commercial information up to the latest date. "We had compelled India to give up duties on British manufactures; and it was only right that we should show a little reciprocity by giving up the 6d. duty on tea." The duty "bleeds industry just when it wants strengthening." Thus, according to the member, the working man is injured by having to pay the duty; British industry is injured because the duty on Indian tea prevents the expansion of commerce; and India is injured because a duty is imposed on her tea. For it is to be observed that there is nothing in the speech of the mover of the amendment which would indicate that he knew that the same duty is levied on China as on Indian tea. He had learned that Indian Tea was competing with that which we send to Europe, but his knowledge of the article had gone no further. The amendment was supported by several members generally on the same grounds as those which had been urged by its mover, and it would seem that a considerable number of Radicals are likely to make the abolition of the tea duty one of the planks in their platform, and if so they will support it by appeals to the working classes.

Mr. Goschen admitted that it would be a most popular thing to abolish the duty on tea, but he said that he would not like to abolish such a tax, because the machinery for its collection being thus terminated, it would be very difficult to re-impose it, as it might be necessary to do in time of war. "If he had the necessary millions to spare he would much prefer to reduce both the tea and tobacco duty, than to abolish the tea duty." He showed that the taxation on consumable articles had been reduced by two millions sterling since 1876, and that the taxation on property and the earnings of the professional classes—by means of death duties, stamps, house tax and income tax—had increased twelve millions sterling or 71 per cent. in the same period. Then, replying to an argument which had been used, that in proportion as the price of an article had fallen the duty on it should be reduced, he said, "if the consumer had to pay less for his tea he was not entitled to look upon it as a grievance that the duty had remained as before." They were nearer the desired "free breakfast table," and it would be satisfactory to him if it should happen during his tenure of office that he should find himself in a position to reduce the tea and tobacco duties. Mr. Gladstone, in the course of the few remarks which he made, agreed with the views of the mover, but said that it would be impossible for him to give his vote for the

amendment, as the abolition of the tea duty would leave the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a deficit. But he said that if the proposal had been to reduce the duty to 4d. a pound he would have voted for it, as "he believed that the reduction of the tea duty was entitled to preference over the reduction of the income tax." This coming from the statesman who proposed in 1884 to abolish the income tax altogether, and who has left the tea duty alone during all the years he has been in office since then, was too much for the Chancellor who retorted neatly. One argument in favour of the total reduction of the tea duty was brought forward in the course of the debate; that this would enable manufacturers to make caffeine from bad tea, as is now done to a large extent in Germany, and the Chancellor promised to look into this.

Judging from the debate there does not seem to be much prospect of the tea duty being abolished, but that when the next good-surplus comes round we may expect to see the reduction of the tax proposed. It is doubtful if this would be any benefit to consumers, unless the diminution of the duty increased the number of middlemen, who would hope to retain the 2d. a pound in their own hands, whose competition might lower the price to the public. But this, if it happened, would not last long. A reduction of one third of the present duty would be a step towards a "free breakfast table," and though it is apparent from their speeches that no one of any position in the House is prepared to advocate the total abolition of the duty—because of the difficulty of reimposing it in case of need—we may make sure that it will not last long. The first time an ambitious Chancellor of the Exchequer sees his way to gain the favour of the masses by giving them a "free breakfast table" the tea duty will go.

A CURIOUS STORY FROM ATHENS.

THERE is a character which has appeared in many novels, that of the good wife who hoards money, with the amiable intention of presenting her accumulations to her husband when he shall have fallen into the pecuniary difficulties which she foresees. An application of this wife's stratagem to politics has lately been attempted in Athens which, as related by the Correspondent of the *Daily News* in that city, is perhaps one of the most extraordinary party devices ever employed. The story is briefly this. M. Tricoupis, the Greek premier, had by his policy brought the finances of his country into an excellent condition compared with that to which his predecessor had reduced them. For the first time for many years the national balance sheet bade fair to be on the right side. Nevertheless the public Treasury did not seem to benefit. "M. Tricoupis could not make it out. He asked the 'Chief Central Cashier' to lay before him every evening

a balance-sheet of the cash in hand. The balance sheet was produced regularly as clock-work, only the item 'Payments in Suspense' seemed to swell and the balance in hard cash to become less. Simultaneously with this dwindling of the cash balance in the public Treasury, the Opposition Press indulged in long articles lamenting the country's coming disappointment in the expectation of a balance. At the same time the militant part of the Opposition took the lead and there were threats of a revolution. There was a procession in the streets, and in a central thoroughfare a volley of revolver shots was fired, with the result of killing an unlucky young tailor who was looking on. The very next day the Chief Central Cashier brought in his daily balance-sheet, showing a balance of 25frs! A suspicion then crossed M. Tricoupis' mind. The activity of the Opposition and this mockery of a balance seemed connected, and he at once took measures to ascertain if this was the case. Going to the Treasury one morning at seven o'clock, he sent for three of the highest officials, and gave them powers, appointing them 'a committee for examining and ascertaining the exact state of the Treasury,' or something of the sort. Shortly afterwards, the Correspondent goes on to say, this committee were standing at the door of the Treasury Department, and when the Chief Central Cashier made his appearance he was politely called upon to deliver his books and the keys of his strong rooms and safes. He appeared greatly surprised, but there was no help for it, and the keys were delivered up. The examination began straightway. "The balance-sheet submitted to the Minister on the previous evening shewed a cash balance of 35,000fr., and you may judge the surprise of the committee when they laid hands on a large bundle of bank notes, and counted 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 100, 200 thousand francs. You can picture how they rubbed their hands with joy, and plunged them into the safes once more. Another bundle, another counting—a total of 400,000fr. More plunges into the safes and strong rooms, more bundles of bank notes, more parcels of napoleons, more bags of dollars and when the counting was over the sum total of the surplus reached six millions odd thousand francs! The news spread like wildfire, and the whole Ministry of Finance, from the Minister down to the clerks and commissionaires, were soon dancing about in glee. Passers-by looked in, were told the news, caught the epidemic, and rushed out into the street, also rubbing their hands at express speed. An hour later half Athens was excitedly walking the streets—talk, talk, talking about the news. After the first surprise everybody began wondering and speculating why Mr. Chief Central Cashier had laid that wonderful nest egg by." This Chief Central Cashier is known in Greece as a scrupulously honest man, and nobody imputed to him any intention of annexing this money; and when asked what he intended to do

with it he is said to have replied that "he acted as he had done out of pure loving kindness to M. Tricoupis, as he (the cashier) intended to increase the six millions into a dozen, and then, at the end of the financial year, to surprise his superior by enabling him to show off brilliantly in his Budget. The Athenians were incredulous, and suddenly it was remembered that the Opposition had predicted that the calculations of M. Tricoupis would prove wrong by 10 or 12 millions francs, just the amount Mr. ex-Chief Central Cashier was so desirous of saving up." In short, the whole affair seems to have been an application of a common enough incident in weak fiction to political intrigue.

TRADE IN KIUNGCHOW.

WHEN writing the other day on the Wuchang case we pointed out that a late Consul in Hankow had given away the right which one of his predecessors had maintained, that that city was part of Hankow. It appears from the recently published Consular report on the trade of Kiungchow that the Chinese authorities have for some years past been trying to get a similar surrender of treaty rights at that port. Mr. Consul Johnson says that the Chinese have been endeavouring to levy a tax on sugar at Kiungchow, where the market is, on the ground that that city is not an open port, as Hoihow, which is only three miles distant, is. Mr. Johnson says that it seems impossible to imagine how anything can be clearer than the XIth Article of the Treaty, under which British subjects are permitted to trade at the city and port of Kiungchow, but nevertheless the "Governor-General upholds the position taken up by the local authorities, declaring that it is only the port of the city of Kiungchow, viz., Hoihow, that is open to foreign trade, and that Kiungchow itself is in "the interior." The Chinese text, on which he argues here, is not quite so clear as the English, the word "and" between cities and ports being untranslated, and it is quite true that in the Russian and French Treaties to which the Governor-General refers, "ports" is the only word used, "cities" being left out. Mr. Grosvenor, when *Chargé d'Affaires*, distinctly upheld our right of trading at Kiungchow, but, as a directly opposite position is upheld by the Governor-General, the matter is held to be still in abeyance, and under the consideration of the high authorities in Peking. The amount sought to be levied is at present trifling, amounting to only 3 per cent., but, if the right to levy it were once admitted, it might be raised considerably, and probably would be, to the end that foreigners, not being able to compete with natives in "arranging" matters with the fiscal authorities, would be driven out of the trade. Hitherto foreigners, as said before, have worked this trade without paying more than the ordinary Customs' duty, but there are signs that the authorities intend to take a firm stand, and prevent their

exporting in the future unless the inland duty is paid, or a transit pass taken out." The value of the sugar exported last year was £73,000, according to the figures in the Report, the production having suffered by failure of the crops. This amount is no great matter, but it is to be hoped that the foreign ministers will not on that account give way to the Chinese. The Article of the Treaty, on which the latter rely, is evidently interpreted in the Chinese official interest, with the intention of transferring any portion of the sugar trade which may be in foreign hands to the native merchants. All attempts of that kind should be resisted. The commerce of Kiungchow does not progress at any great speed. It took less opium and more Bombay yarn last year than in 1886; it imported 10,000 tons of rice and paddy and exported 85,000 pigs, valued at £128,845, and 9,825,000 eggs of the value of £6,170, so that it plays a somewhat important part in feeding Hongkong. Mr. Johnson enters at some length into the working of the trade in pigs. He says:—"No less than 85,000 have been shipped during the year, being an increase of more than 17,000 over last year, and more than double the number for 1885. The demand for Hainan pigs in Hongkong seems practically unlimited, and every effort is made here to supply it. Almost every household rears its pigs, and they are brought into the port for shipment from the neighbouring districts of Wench'ang, Ting-ngan, and Ch'eng-mai. Some few too have lately been brought across from the mainland. The year has not been altogether a prosperous one, however, for the shippers. Competition has been very keen, and a great number of pigs were washed, or thrown, overboard on one occasion during the voyage to Hongkong, when a typhoon was experienced. A frequent fraud, too, is practised on them in the following manner. On account of the shallow water of the port, the pigs have frequently to be sent out to the steamers at night, and the boatmen take advantage of their opportunity to exchange big pigs for small on the way. They bring back, of course, a receipt for the right number from the ship, and appropriate the profit made on the weight of the pigs. This trick is well known to the shippers, but they profess themselves unable to prevent it." The Kiungchow pig is bought by the picul of 167 pounds, and is sold in Hongkong by the picul of 133½ pounds. It appears that the pigs are stuffed as full as they can possibly hold previous to shipment; they get no food on the voyage and consequently they weigh considerably less on their arrival in Hongkong. But the loss in weight is made up by the comparative lightness of the picul in use in Hongkong. Another curious thing in the pig trade in Kiungchow and Hongkong is, that while small pigs are cheaper, per picul, at the former place than large ones by about 70 cents, exactly the reverse is the case

in Hongkong. What with differences of weights in pig and dollars, and difference of taste in Kiungchow and Hongkong, the pig trade has its intricacies just as the silk and tea trades have.

CHINESE CLAIMS TO INVENTIONS.

WE published some days ago a translation an interesting article which appeared in the *Shên-pao* apropos of the discovery by Chinese Minister to Tokio of an ancient commentary on the Analects of Confucius. The writer is led to hope that this discovery may be the precursor of others, and that in the libraries of Japan may be found copies of ancient Chinese works from which the lost arts of China may be recovered, and her claims as an inventor triumphantly established. "In the past we had better music than we can produce now with our existing instruments, which cannot move the heart like foreign music. Take, again our old treatises on the medical art. Although the prescriptions differed from modern European ones, what incomparable monuments of erudition and research were those ancient times! We may perhaps by the study of our ancient books recover these lost arts. Who knows but the *germs* of many of the most highly prized modern inventions to say the least may be found in them of the telegraph, steamers, mining and railways? The Han dynasty had automatic horses and wooden oxen, the Sung dynasty had, we are taught, two-wheeled war yessels, the Yüan had the wonderful balista called 'the bow drawn by the hand of a god? Europeans own that many of their arts come from the East."

This claim to have originated, at any rate in principle, most if not all of all our modern scientific appliances has been frequently urged of late years by Chinese writers, notably by the author of the *Ying Hai-lun*, a short discourse on the wide wide seas' which appeared about the time of the first genuine Chinese Mission to England,—that of Kwo Sung-t'ao (1876-9). This author, is unknown, takes a bold stand, and asserts outright that "what is called western science is not western science at all." He had already demonstrated that the teachings of Christianity had their origin in the tenets of Mih Tze, the heterodox opponent of Mencius, and had pointed out that with the attention now being paid to Chinese studies in England, France, Germany and Switzerland "in less than a hundred years our doctrines must overspread the West." His own object he admits candidly enough. He may or may not be convinced of the truth of his thesis, but he sees the importance of reconciling the literary classes of his country to the use of scientific appliances. "Everything," he declares, "is in the name. Call it western science and our scholars will think it shame to meddle with it; but once let it be known that it had its origin in China and our scholars will be ashamed to show ignorance of it."

His method of proof, however, is not scientific, though it is undoubtedly ingenious. He brings together a mass of excerpts from old commentators such as "the earth moves each day through one degree, supported on the wheels of the wind," "the earth is in continuous motion without pause but men know it not," "the earth revolves towards the right to meet the sun," if the heavens were really round and the earth square, the four corners of the latter would not be covered by the former," and remarks complacently, "herein may be seen the true origin of all that Matteo Ricci and Adam Schaal taught of the sphericity of the earth and of its motion in a fixed firmament."

Some excuse for this attitude of mind is to be found in the readiness which these and other early Catholic Missionaries shewed in crediting the Chinese with the invention of any useful art which they found to be common to Europe and China. For instance, as Mayers pointed out, the discovery of gunpowder by the Chinese seems to have been taken for granted by early writers, and when a careful and erudite author like Sir G. Staunton has recognised such claims it is not to be wondered at that popular encyclopædias at home should perpetrate such statements as that "the most ancient records of China shew that when they were written fireworks were well known, several hundred years before the Christian era." The Jesuits were naturally anxious to belaud the civilization of the country they came to convert, in order to magnify success or to extenuate failure: but in fairness to them and to one claim at any rate of the editor of the *Shên-pao*,—that wheeled ships were used first in China,—a most opposite passage in the *Mémoires concernant les Chinois* should not be passed by. Quoting from "an old military author of these parts." Père Amiot sent from Peking in 1778 a description of a *barque à roues* which, he observed, "might suggest a useful invention for moving vessels when becalmed," and which he commended "to our experts." The description was accompanied by a drawing from which it is clear that the 'useful invention' was nothing more or less than a system of paddle-wheels worked by manual labour! Some such vessel was actually used during the first Chinese war, but Dr. Williams, who in his *Middle Kingdom* described it, was so ignorant of its native origin that he took it to be a futile attempt to imitate the *Nemesis* and declared that "the Chinese were learning the machinery of war from their foes." Dr. Williams, however, like Sir G. Staunton believed the Chinese to have been the probable inventors of gunpowder if not of paddle-wheeled vessels. Mayers, on the contrary, in his able and exhaustive article *On Gunpowder and Firearms in China*, showed conclusively that gunpowder, so far from being an early Chinese invention, "probably only became known to Chinese about 550 A.D., and then merely to a partial ex-

tent and from foreign sources." The use of balistæ for propelling stones was ancient enough, though not more ancient than their use in Europe; but in China these were not employed for hurling fireballs until 1127 A.D.; some twelve or thirteen centuries after they had been put to a similar purpose by the Greeks and Romans.

On the whole, in spite of the ingenious contentions of clever writers like the authors of the *Ying Hai Lun* (who by the bye attributes the first enunciation of the principle of electricity to Hwai-nan Tze the alchemist, B.C. 122), it is not likely that the discovery of any number of lost treatise will ever reinstate China in the position claimed for her by the Jesuits and so long acquiesced in by European encyclopædists, as the earliest discoverer of many of the arts and of most of the sciences.

THE SCOTTISH HOME RULE STATEMENT.

THE statement of William's Claim for Home Rule was accompanied by a circular which states that the movement is the people's movement, that the Association intends to form a Scottish party in Parliament, and as it may have to contest several seats at the next general election it will be happy to receive subscriptions. Frivolous people will say that the last words are the most truly national characteristic of the movement. The office bearers are neither numerous nor influential; the Marquis of Breadalbane is the President, Dr. Cameron M.P. and Sir John Kinloch, Vice-Presidents, and Emeritus Professor Blackie, Chairman of the Committee. The movement is of a more practical nature than the Scottish Rights Association which had a frail, noisy and brief existence some thirty to thirty-five years ago; whose chief demands were that the Cross of St. Andrew should be placed over the Cross of St. George in the Union Jack, and that justice should be done to the tail of the Scottish Lion, in the Royal Arms, to which the malice or ignorance of Englishmen had given a wrong curl or twist. The Scottish Rights Association had probably other objects in view than to get these national wrongs redressed, but these were the most generally enforced and well known clauses in their claim for justice to Scotland. For many years past the Scottish newspapers have teemed with complaints of the neglect which Scottish affairs meet with in Parliament. The list of Scottish measures passed each session is beggarly, and improvements of various kinds, which are more or less urgently required, are postponed from year to year. But that is not so much the fault of Parliament as of the Scottish constituencies which return to the House of Commons, election after election, commonplace, narrow minded men, steeped to the lips in pledges on subjects which are not within the range of practical politics. These members come to heel at the crack of the whip, and are

so obedient that it is not necessary for a Liberal government to keep their constituents in good humour by attending to even pressing Scottish business. This will continue so long as the Liberal constituencies in Scotland return local nonentities or English carpet-baggers who will swallow any pledge, and are "sound on Disestablishment." But many of these constituencies are so exacting that it has become more and more difficult to get Scotsmen of abilities and position to stand as candidates, and therefore the rejected of English constituencies and obscure English lawyers are chosen. The Statement says that among the Scottish members are 16 London barristers (the Mid Lanark election has made the number 17) and 16 others who have no residence in Scotland. The lawyers are at the best third class men, and the sixteen absentee representatives comprise Mr. Childers, Mr. Bottomley Firth, Sir George Trevelyan, and Mr. Thomas Sutherland, who represents Unionism and P. & O. contracts given to Greenock builders for that fleet of his company which it appears he chiefly reconstructed. There is also Professor Bryce, the only man of high ability whom a Scottish Liberal constituency has for years sent to the House of Commons as an untried politician. The continuance of a commonplace uninfluential representation for Scotland is certain, so long as candidates are required to pledge themselves to unobtainable measures and "heckling" is the delight of the "masses." If the intellectual condition of the bulk of Scotsmen were to be estimated by the ability of the majority of their parliamentary representatives, the result would be unsatisfactory to the national complacency. But fortunately a few Scots Conservatives raise the average. Mr. Balfour would be the scorn of every "heckler" in town and country; the Solicitor General for Scotland is one of the best debaters in the House, in which he sits for one of the few tolerably safe seats now left, and Sir James Fergusson is a man of high position in Parliament. The Scottish Home Rule Association will not change this state of affairs. Scotsmen of ability, who are Tories, will have to seek English seats, and Scotland will continue to be the "happy hunting ground" of Englishmen of ultra views, or who are rejected by their own country, which has been more or less the case since the passing of the first Reform Bill.

DISTURBED SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE.

THE telegrams which we take to-day from the *Sydney Mail*, shew how excited Roumania—where 80,000 peasants are said to have been in arms—was at the end of April. Also that the tension between Greece and Turkey had been so great that the latter power had recalled its Ambassador at Athens. Since then, however, we have learned that the relations between them had improved, owing to the exertions of Sir

William White our Ambassador to the Porte, who is a diplomatist of the highest reputation. Regarding affairs between Greece and Turkey we notice a telegram in the *Standard* which says that 300 Krupp guns, lately acquired by Turkey had been despatched to the borders of Macedonia. The same telegram says that many people in the South East of Europe were now expecting war to break out in Macedonia and not in Bulgaria. The recent Reuter's telegram indicates that Russia, failing to get Turkey to interfere with force in Bulgaria, was bent on embarrassing her by claiming the regular payment of the indemnity. This payment does not amount to a large sum, being £320,000 a year; but the finances of Turkey are in such a bad state that recently the government could not pay for artillery purchased from Mr. Krupp and rifles bought in the United States. Servia has again a pro-Austrian cabinet in power, that is if M. Nicholas Christics is Premier and not M. Ristic who is a strong Russo-ophile, and greatly suspected of the intention of removing Prince Milan from the throne and placing Prince Nikita, of Montenegro, on it. The Grenitch cabinet which resigned in April was of the same political complexion and supposed to have the same design against the King. The latest London news by last mail mentioned that M. Christics had been charged with the formation of a new ministry. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes of Servian politics, at the end of April, and of M. Christics in these terms:—"M. Nicholas Christics, being a non-party man, and generally respected for his firmness, seems to be the person best fitted to carry on the Government during the disturbed time which Servia is traversing. M. Christics, however, would probably not accept office if he saw that the King only intended to use him for a few months. The *Pester Lloyd* says that the existence of an anti-dynastic movement in Servia is an open secret. It adds:—

'Moreover, there is also an agitation in connection with Bosnia and Herzegovina; but though they have been fully aware of this, neither the Hungarian nor the Common Government of this Monarchy has taken any measures, as the two Governments have been anxious not to render the King's position still more difficult. As to the interior affairs of the kingdom, Austria-Hungary will remain indifferent; but the adventurers and plotters in Servia are mistaken if they believe that those Powers whose interests it is to preserve the peace in Eastern Europe will tolerate the upsetting of legal order in Servia. Possibly the Russian agitators there would welcome such a turn of affairs, but they will be disappointed. There are means of destroying the instruments of revolution without creating a pretext for a European conflict.' The last cabinet was only formed at the end of December last.

REVIEW.*

MR. CARLES'S handsome volume is no more than it pretends to be; a sketch of eighteen months' residence in Corea, with special reference to the travels which the author undertook through this little-known country. The standard authority on Corea, Mr. Griffin's *Hermit Nation*, was written by a man who had never been in the country, so that this book is a useful complement to that compilation. Mr. Carles has studiously eschewed weighting his book with the usual disquisitions on the country, its history and its inhabitants, which nearly every traveller thinks himself competent to put together, however brief his visit; as he frankly tells us in the preface, "no attempt has been made to define the system of government, or the relations between the King and his nobles, the people and the serfs, except through the account of such incidents as passed under his own eyes;" in fact, the book is strictly the record of the traveller, not of the student, and the ordinary reader will thank the author for exercising his self-denial so rigidly. If he wants to form opinions about the country, Mr. Carles gives him the materials from which to form them, but does not do the work for him.

Brightly as Mr. Carles tells his story, to read it only confirms our previous conviction that Corea is a sadly uninteresting country. Poverty-stricken it is from one end to the other, not naturally, but by the oppressiveness of its Government. There is nothing in it to invite the tourist, for there is nothing to see and nothing to buy; even Mr. Carles's two journeys, recorded in these pages, were not induced by the belief that there were any natural beauties to be found which would repay the trouble involved in making them. In the former of them he went as companion to Mr. Paterson and Mr. Morrison, who were prospecting for minerals; he was sent on the latter to see what the northern part of the country was capable of in the way of trade. The search for minerals proved fruitless, at least no results have as yet followed from it, though there is a general impression that Corea is rich in the precious metals. From the account of the longer journey, which forms the bulk of the book, we gather that Corea is a forgotten bit of old-world China. The people wear the Ming costume, and do their hair as the Chinese did under the Ming, and their literary language is Chinese of a thousand years ago. Japanese invasions swept out of the country every thing of value that was portable or destructible, and the people, eaten up by their officials who have retained an utterly disproportionate magnificence in their buildings, have never had the energy to recover. The King appears to be a weak, good-natured person, always courteous to foreigners, and the people too apathetic to care whether foreigners travel in the country or not. In such a country the position of Consul at Chemulpo, Mr. Carles's post, must be inexpressibly tedious, and we do not wonder at his complaining that "no information was ever asked for by the outside world on points which the opening of Corea would be likely to clear up. It seemed impossible that one could not be of use to some science in collecting facts which had hitherto been unattainable, but apparently Consular officers are not consulted except on commercial questions." The consequence of this want of legitimate occupation is that the Ministers at Seoul devote themselves to stirring up political strife, when all the country really wants is to be let alone, to move gradually forward on the path that the advent of foreigners has opened out. How averse the Coreans are to helping themselves, Mr. Carles

finds directly he leaves the capital on his second journey. "On passing over the hill, which shut out Soul from sight, the road for 200 yards was abominable, and for want of a little road-making here and at one or two other points, communication by carts from the north is rendered almost impracticable. It seems extraordinary that little intervals of bad road should thus be allowed to add to the difficulties of carriage, but, with two exceptions, each of the city gates has an obstacle of this kind lying outside it, awaiting the arrival of a little energy and funds for its removal." It is curious to notice that the Chinese method of carrying by a bamboo on the shoulder is unknown in Corea. Mr. Carles gives an interesting account of an uninhabited "city of refuge" which he came across near the town of Phyang-san, a relic of the days of Chinese and Japanese invasions, and a few pages farther on we find one good reason for the poverty of the country. Probably there is no country requiring less government than Corea; but the official of Pong-san, a poor town, was attended, when he called upon Mr. Carles, by fifty or sixty men and boys, all well clad and virtually idlers. In Pong-san alone there are some two hundred of these idlers. In the 332 district towns of Corea Mr. Carles calculates that there must be nearly 70,000 of these idlers, besides an enormous number of attendants on other officials, "who are supported out of the taxation imposed upon traders and labourers... who bear the whole charges of the military establishment in addition." Official suspiciousness made it very difficult for our author to get any information of value as to the trade in the interior, but this may partly have been due to there being really little to disclose. In the great city of Phyang-yang, whose history extends back 3,000 years, "everything, as at Soul, testified to the extreme simplicity of the life of the people, and to the absence of anything but a retail trade; but, poor though the people were, there was no evidence of destitution. Beggars were hardly ever seen by me in any part of Corea, even when later on I came to places where famine was staring people in the face. When the struggle became hopeless, the customary thing, as far as I could learn, was for people to leave their homes and make a fresh start elsewhere, trusting to the hospitality of their countrymen on the road and to assistance from their neighbours for a few months after arrival at their new homes. The hospitality shown by Corean settlers who had crossed the border was said to be sure to extend to finding seed for crops and food for a few months, besides a little manual assistance from time to time."

One marked Chinese trait the Coreans retain in their susceptibility to the influence of natural objects. "It is not merely that they delight in beautiful scenery, but that they feel that a harmony is required between the works of nature and of their King. Where the King lives mountains must stand behind his chair, and hills be his footstool. It is but natural that they should do him homage, and if his palace is pitched where homage cannot be paid to him by them, the site is wrongly chosen." Remarks like this add constantly to the interest of Mr. Carles's records of his travels, and make his book much more interesting than a cursory glance at it would lead the reader to imagine, while sportsmen will find it full of information, and they may find a new sensation in hawking for pheasants, which is still practised in the country, and in the account of the hunter's costume on page 284. The account of village self-government on page 263, may be usefully compared with similar customs in China. The simple habits of the Coreans lend themselves, as Mr. Carles shews on page 303, to the propagation of alarming rumours, and what he writes confirms us in our long since formed

conviction that all news from Corea must be taken with a very heavy discount. Mr. Carles has written a thoroughly interesting, chatty, and agreeable book, the native drawings with which it is illustrated, and the excellent map, adding very considerably to its value; but it should have been furnished with an index.

REVIEW.*

THIS latest issue of the *China Review* is decidedly rather a learned than an interesting number, for there are hardly enough contributors to produce the requisite variety; and Mr. Parker and Dr. Edkins, who are the principal writers, are neither of them lively by nature. The first article is by Dr. Edkins, "Star Names among the Ancient Chinese." It is a study in comparative astronomy; but there is really little permanent value in knowing the old Chinese names for the stars and constellations, or that the constellation which we call a lion, the old Chinese looked on as a bird, "It is the red bird, or pheasant, but it may be a phoenix or quail." A constellation that may be either a pheasant, a phoenix, or a quail, is something like Polonius's cloud. "From this we assume that to primitive Chinese observers the Scorpion was a dragon, Aquarius a serpent or tortoise, and Taurus a tiger." The article winds up, of course, with the reminder that Chinese astronomy and astrology were derived from Babylon. Since the discovery of men with pigtails among the Hittites, we wonder that all Chinese civilisation has not yet been proved to come from Carchemish.

Mr. T. L. Bullock's account of "The Fall of the Ming Dynasty," which follows, is a very pleasant contrast to the dryness of the rest of this number. The article itself was written for and read before the Oriental Society of Peking last February, and it is written in a simple, flowing style, and having been prepared for oral delivery, does not contain a single Chinese character, which is a boon in itself. He reminds us that the actual overthrow of the Ming dynasty was the work of a Chinaman, Li Ts'ü-ch'eng, the son of a village headman in Shensi, who was driven from his home by the oppression of the provincial authorities, turned bandit, and gradually raised his dacoity to the dignity of a rebellion. Energy and administrative capacity he had in abundance, though he was a man of little education, and these forces were met with apathy and irresolution at Peking. In vain was the last Ming Emperor urged to quit Peking—which was menaced by the Manchus on the one hand, and Li on the other—and establish himself at Nanking: "he would not desert what he considered his post, nor set the example of running away." It is probably as well for China that he remained to die at the capital; for had he retreated to Nanking, he might have consolidated his power there, and China might have been permanently divided into two countries. Even after Li's army was at the walls, he made a proposition to the Emperor, which might have saved the dynasty. He offered on receipt of a subsidy of a million taels, and recognition as king of north-west China, to retire to Honan; but to give his assistance to the Emperor against the Manchus. The Emperor heard the terms in the presence of the principal Secretary of State, Wei Tsao-teh, who would give him no advice, and no answer was sent. The end came the next day, and we give it in Mr. Bullock's words:—

Next morning the Ping-tse Men were attacked, and the General in command slain. The Chang-i Men, the West Gate of the Southern City, was opened through the treachery

* Life in Corea. By W. R. Carles, F.R.G.S., H.M. Vice-Consul at Shanghai. London, Macmillan & Co. 1888. Shanghai, Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

* The *China Review*: March and April, 1888. Hongkong: *China Mail Office*. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh.

of the eunuchs in charge and the enemy thus admitted began to attack the Northern City from the south. The Emperor did not appear till late, when he went to the top of Prospect Hill, where he could see how the city was surrounded. As evening drew on, he held a long conference with Wei Tsao-teh, after which he gave orders for sending away the three Princes into places of concealment. Then, nerving himself with a few cups of wine, he went into the inner apartments and, slew the female members of his family with his own hand; the Empress, at his command, having first put an end to her own life. When this Spartan deed was done, he went with the eunuch Wang Ch'eng-en to the house of the latter. There he changed his Imperial robes for private dress, and, escorted by a few hundred eunuchs, he endeavoured to make his escape from the city. First he tried the Ch'ien Men, or East Gate; but it was barred against him and could not be opened. The same fate awaited him at the Ha-ta Men. Finally he attempted to force his way out at the Ch'ien Men. But the guards, not knowing who he was and suspecting treachery, fired upon him from the wall. In despair, he ceased to make any further effort and returned to the palace, which was by this time entirely deserted, even its doors being left unguarded. After wandering through the empty halls, he ascended Prospect Hill and committed suicide by hanging himself upon a tree. One man alone had kept him company, the eunuch Wang Ch'eng-en, whose lifeless body was found next day near that of his master.

The reign of the conqueror, Li, or Yung Ch'ang, first Emperor of the Ta Shun dynasty, as he now called himself, lasted only forty days. He was in turn driven out of Peking by the notorious Wu San-kwei with the help of the Manchus, and the present dynasty was founded by the Manchu, Shun Chih. Mr. Bullock holds that the expulsion of Li was for the good of China. "He was a man certainly of vigour and energy and apparently much superior by nature to those who surrounded him. The infusion of new blood into the administration, which would have accompanied his accession to the throne, could not have failed to be an improvement on the effete and incapable government of the Mings. But there is little likelihood that he or his descendants would have equalled in kingly qualities the earlier monarchs of the Manchu dynasty, into whose hands the empire fell when it dropped from the grasp which had clutched it for a moment."

Readers who might be disposed to think that Mr. Parker's "Maritime Wars of the Manchus"—by no means an uninteresting subject, if it were treated with a lighter hand—is deformed by the Chinese characters dotted about it, should turn to the same writer's "Contributions to Topography," in which there is not a single quotable paragraph. The "Ancient Poems," which the same writer translates, are utterly spoiled by Mr. Parker's total want of the poetic fire, and his ingenious habit of inventing words when he is at a loss for a rhyme. Here is a specimen:—

THE DRUNKEN POET.

Life's but a vision after all,
What need to make ado withal?
So get we drunk the livelong day,
Sleeping o' nights the fumes away.
Heigh-ho! what's that now in the yard?
Methinks it is a little bird.
Say! Master! What's the time o' year?
Spring? Then the orioles are here.
Thanks for your song, my little spink!
But some one first give me a drink!
When the moon's up I'll sing a song:
'But I forget. Off?' (Yawns) 'So long?'

Messrs. Pearce and Stewart-Lockhart present us with a large instalment of their "Enigmatic Parallels of the Canton Dialect," many of which are both interesting and amusing. When these are collected in a volume, as they no doubt will be, it will be a very useful book. There is a great deal of learning in the "Notes and Queries," and some good cut-and-thrusting in Dr. Chalmers' reply to a criticism of Mr. Giles in a recent number of the *Review*.

Dr. Chalmers must have been really stirred, before he would write such an attack as this: "In general, when Mr. Giles denounces anything as 'bad' or 'infamous,' it does not follow logically that it is really so. Quite the contrary often follows, by reason of a peculiar habit of his." Dr. Edkins' reply to E. J. E. might be clearer than it is. The notices of New Books are good, as usual.

Outports.

CHI-NAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

At last the American missionary, who went to Peking some five months ago, to present the case of the Mission here to the United States Minister, has returned. Inquiries are made as to what has actually been accomplished, but he keeps himself largely hid in a veil of mystery. The Chinese especially wish to know whether he brings with him any order from the Tsung-li Yamèn, and in this he maintains the appearance of a conundrum, it seeming advisable that he avoid stating the whole reply of the Tsung-li Yamèn to the Minister concerning the case. The Minister, we believe, gave a strong reply to the letter of the Yamèn, emphasising the matter of redress for injuries and insult, correcting the false charges or insinuations, and demanding that if objections be raised to the disputed property on account of the *fung-shui*, that the local officials, rather than the missionaries, make the search for a satisfactory exchange. The Tsung-li Yamèn has not, to our knowledge here, given any answer to this, and so we here are ignorant of the final orders issued to the Governor.

There is much more reviling on the streets than has existed for some time. Many of the people have been emboldened by the neglect to give any compensation for the glaring outrage and open insult in the riot now nearly half a year ago.

An English missionary, who has been seeking for a house to rent for upwards of eight months, and has been refused upwards of thirty houses from fear of no protection but maltreatment from the officials, has finally succeeded. The landlord has an official rank, and has therefore more strength to resist. However in his case even, certain deputies of the rank of Taotai sought to raise some opposition, and even the new Magistrate went to the place and inquired why he was going to rent to the foreigner. The matter was referred to the acting Taotai, and he gave a reply that the house could be rented, and orders be issued to protect. The missionary has also entered the house, and secured a peaceable possession. This may mean either that the officials want no trouble with the English Government or that they have learned that after all the path of peace must be one of justice.

New sorrows are reported from the city of T'ai-an-fu. Renewed opposition was raised against the Church of England Mission. The missionaries rented a house, but this could not be allowed. The landlord was intimidated, and has refused to receive the rent of the house. The gentry or scholars held several meetings at a leading temple in the city and formed plans of excommunication. The missionary once saw the District Magistrate, but afterwards he refused all interviews. The Prefect refused all along to act. The gentry seized the cook of the missionary and badly treated him. The other servants from terror fled. Orders were issued by the respectable men of the place—as it were—not to sell food to the foreigner. One of the two missionaries acted as cook for a few days, but at last report he has gone to Peking to find rest, but not to seek any aid from the British Government, which might be re-

fused even to the Established Church of that country. The other missionary with rare pluck holds his own in spite of great opposition. This case shows the extreme policy of the opposition. Not contented with opposing the purchase of property, they must go further and try to starve a man out. The officials, too, supposed to manage things, refuse all protection, though sought for time and time again. No wonder all this happens, when really nothing better has been shown in the provincial capital itself.

Some six years ago there was an official holding office in the district of Tê-chow. An American Consul was passing through that city from Tientsin to Chi-nan Fu to settle certain difficulties when he was mobbed. The official did not protect but was favourable to the rioters. As a result of his opposition to the efforts of missionaries in that region and especially his neglect of duty to the Consul, he was transferred, not really degraded, and it was understood that he would never be returned to that office. The district to which he was transferred is in the south of the province, the city of Mung-yin, where the Roman Catholics have a station. At first he sought to ignore the rights of the missionaries there, but after a while he found it useless to try to oppose them. Now he is returned to Tê-chow, and thus his heart may rejoice, while others may lament, unless he has learned how to do justice and observe law.

The Governor is away inspecting the upper section of the Yellow River in his territory. He has less to do on the River, and he can well occupy his leisure in devising measure to restore peace and check riots.

The Duke of Confucius passed northward a few days since on his way to Peking to have an audience with the Emperor. Both of these persons of the highest rank in China are boys of nearly the same age, but they receive the highest respect. We hope that no plot may be laid in Peking to induce the Duke to give up the policy of friendliness that his family has always shown to guests from abroad and to missionaries visiting there. The previous Duke, we believe, kindly saw an English missionary several years ago, and an American missionary only last year on visiting there showed his friendliness and respect by sending a present, which was highly appreciated. Let these efforts to be friendly be aided rather than thwarted, and let officials everywhere learn the duty of observing the Treaties and the innate sense of justice by protecting life, property and liberty.

May 12th.

HANGCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I do not wish to speak of the possibility of a railroad, or the feasibility of organising a post-office, or even of the introduction of a tri-weekly steam tug between Shanghai and Hangchow but of something of a more vital kind than any of these.

Mr. Darwin in setting down the laws under which the differences in species were developed, mentions environment as one of the chief. Now if he means by this that which surrounds the organism—that which comes in contact with it from the outside—that in which the being moves, of course we give him credit for a slight show of reason. But if he had been acute enough to observe that that which comes in contact with an object from the inside—that which moves in it, also has a formative effect upon it, his theory might have been more stable. For example, any one can tell the difference between a sack of potatoes and a sack of pease—a sack of apples and a sack of flour.

All this is but introductory to the important piece of news that there is soon to

be opened in Hangchow, with capital enough to insure its success, an eating house with appointments and fare of the foreign style, knives and forks—hot rolls and biscuits. And I wish to ask those who profess to know such matters, if there is any possibility of forecasting the effects of these things upon organs that have been accustomed to deal with only rice and garlic. Are we to expect a new species of Chinaman which will be able to appreciate the difference between ten minutes and ten hours, or not?

26th May.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Sir Robert Hart began his delightful Wednesday afternoon Garden Parties on the 16th. Unfortunately the day was one of the stormiest and dustiest we have ever had. But dust is never matter out of place here. The event marks an epoch in our Peking social life as the new brass instrumental band performed in the gardens for the first time. The late band-master of the Tientsin band, who has been appointed Postal clerk here, has brought with him from Tientsin some half-dozen of his pupils. Sir Robert is to be congratulated on this additional mark of his many progressive plans—the last but not the least.

The 22nd was the infant Spanish King's birthday—the flags were flying and the Spanish Minister gave, as is usual in these cases, a diplomatic dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Bullock with their family have left us for Tientsin. We all regret their departure.

Three Japanese Engineers have been brought over from Japan by the late Chinese Minister to that country, with the view of demonstrating the feasibility of sinking an Artesian well. An attempt was undertaken in the stable-yard of the Tsung-li Yamén. It is said after boring to a depth of 90 feet they came upon hard stone, which caused the boring operations to be suspended. The work has now ceased altogether and the engineers have returned to Japan. It is said the Yamén was not in favour of the operations on account of the damage likely to accrue to the *fengshui* of the place; but had this been true, they would never have permitted the trial. It is much to be regretted that this effort has failed, as soft sweet water is very much desiderated in the Eastern part of the city. Had this trial been successful, others would have followed; H.E. the Marquis Tsêng brought two such apparatus with him from Europe, but he too has failed to find the much desired water. We hear that the Japanese Minister was anxious to make a trial in his Legation had, his nationals remained.

Madame Gomboeff, the wife of the Russian Postmaster, has started across Mongolia for Irkutsk, and returns in the autumn. The Russian Minister and Madame Comanay have gone to the Western Hills and are occupying the Temple ordinarily occupied by the United States Legation. New quarters for the Minister are being built at the Russian Legation.

The Emperor and Empress moved, as was agreed upon, to the Southern Sea—south end of the Lake, on Sunday the 20th. All the high officials of the first rank, who chose to present themselves, were expected to present a *ju-i*, or "as you like it," on the occasion, implying a wish for long life to their Majesties. There seems to be much ignorance and confusion regarding this well-known curio. By some it has been supposed to be a sceptre which it may be taken to some extent to resemble, and by others an emblem of magical power when waved by the hand. Dr. Edkins has an interesting historical note upon it in the *China Review* (March-April 1887) in which he says it is a peaceful implement held in the hand like a fan, to be waved, and hence

coupled with the fan in a certain encyclopædia. It seems to be first mentioned in Chinese books in the third Christian century. It is made of various materials, jade being perhaps the most common. It is said to be derived from the Sanscrit word *Riddhi* which the Buddhists themselves have translated by *ju-i shen*. The signification given to the Sanscrit word by Dr. Eitel reminds one of the virtues ascribed to hemp in the Great Herbal. Mr. Giles says it is a kind of sceptre often given as a present and signifying that the recipient will attain his wishes. The Chinese use it on occasions of marriages, birthdays, New Year's offerings etc. From its bent shape it is supposed to teach the lesson of humility and to indicate that those who are humble will rise to eminence. On the whole, it strikes me that it is intended to symbolise longevity. The jade flower carved on the end of it partakes of the nature of, and is intended to represent a species of fungus, a kind of edible mushroom called the *ling chi tsao*, in allusion to its supposed power to prolong life. It is a species of *Polyporus*.

The Queen's birthday was well celebrated here; the flags were hoisted, calls of congratulation were made, cards of felicitation sent, and in the evening Sir John and Lady Walsham gave a dancing party. The courtyards were beautifully illuminated. Sir Robert's band played, quite an exhilarating innovation in Peking.

The Marquis Tsêng and entire family with some Chinese officials and ladies attended the reception and were interested in all they saw. The newly married couple Mr. and Lady Blossom Wu were present. Mr. Wu is not as has been said a son of the late Viceroy of the Hukwang. Lady Walsham, we hope, is destined to create a social revolution in the higher Chinese society. The Ministers some years ago attempted to break down the social barriers but failed, excepting of course the enlarged *entourage* at the New Year's visits. It is left to the ladies of the Legations, ably seconded by the Marchioness Tsêng, to bring about a consummation so long devoutly desired. At supper His Excellency Mr. Von Brandt proposed the health of the Queen, after which the Band played the National Anthem. The ministers wore their decorations but not their diplomatic uniforms. The celebration had a subdued aspect, owing to the recent death of the German Emperor, and the serious illness of his successor, so intimately related to the Queen. The fête however was a grand success.

On the 26th and 27th hail fell as large as peas in the east of the city, in the west the hailstones were much larger. Fortunately it did not continue long, otherwise the wheat crop must have suffered severely. It is hail which is feared at this season, on account of the wheat. Speaking to a Chinese friend of the annoyance experienced sometimes by the incessant barking of street curs at night, he informed me that dogs from the south bark at the fall of snow and when snow lies on the ground, and that dogs from a certain Northern region, shut in by mountains where the moon is invisible, invariably bark at the moon when removed to regions under the lunar influences. A good many of the canine species must hail from these moonless regions!

Now that the celebration of the Queen's birthday is over, our residents are making preparations for their flight to the Temples in the Western Hills. It is rumoured here that progress in filling up the breach in the Yellow River is not by any means so satisfactory as one is led to believe from notices in the *Gazette* and some foreign papers. The Telegraphic Convention does not seem yet to be ratified. China appears unwilling to sell her telegraphic rights for sixteen years for the conventional mess of pottage. The final meeting of the Oriental Society for

the season was held the other night at the Spanish Legation, when the President read an Historical Account of the origin of the Chinese paper currency, illustrated by paper money, kindly placed at H.E.'s disposal by Dr. Bushell. This is a long interesting and able paper and fitly crowns the year's work of the Society, which has been particularly rich in scientific and valuable papers. The office bearers were re-elected. The brass band, including its able conductor, now numbers the round dozen, and we are privileged every Wednesday afternoon and oftener to listen to its dulciferous strains. The electric lights for the old Northern Cathedral have been ordered but have not yet been put up, which one of the Shanghai native papers would have its readers believe.

A step in advance at the Tung-wên College is about to be taken, and that is the creation of an observatory within the College walls. Perseverance seems to overcome everything in time, except the study of medicine. Astrology if not astronomy has always been a favourite study with this people.

May 31st.

COREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

When, on Monday last, it got wind here that Herr P.G. von Möllendorff had suddenly made his appearance in Chemulpo with the intention of visiting Seoul, it was amusing to watch the excitement which seized on most of the foreign community here. Keesoos* with chit-books and chits containing the startling news were rushing in all directions, and the topic of the day was and is still P. G. von Möllendorff—is he likely to stay? and if he does—will it be in his old capacity?—and then—what will he say to this, that, and several other things invented since he was here last? Those and the like are the burning questions of the day; questions which so far have all remained unanswered, as the cause thereof is living quietly and very retired in a friend's house, neither calling nor receiving visitors.

The new French Consul for Corea, M. Collin de Plancy, is hourly expected in Chemulpo where he most likely will arrive in a French man-of-war.

With the exception of the healthy Möllendorff excitement, everything is quiet here. In the lovely spring weather picnics and other social open air gatherings are of daily occurrence; chief amongst which of late was a picnic to the Nam-han graced by the presence of several fair *equestriennes*, and a tea party at 5 at which the lovely hostess had assembled the bloom of Seoul Society.

Seoul, 21st May.

* Keesoos, are a sort of House-soldiers, provided to those who want them, by the officials.

SEOUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

For obvious reasons a tax is now being levied on all Korean manufactures entering and leaving the city of Seoul, and a Lottery has recently been instituted. The Drawings are to take place near the Big Bell and an elaborate machine consisting of drums, wheels, tubes, wooden balls, and all has been constructed in the Arsenal for the purpose.

It is understood that the Arsenal is shortly to commence operations and to pay interest on the large capital sunk in it, with its steam engine, numerous machines etc., etc. At least a new supply of machines have lately arrived from Japan, and, save the men who know how to use them, everything is ready—the first turnout being the above mentioned wheel of fortune.

The Powder mill with all its many new houses and machinery seems also to be wait-

ing for something which, it is rumoured, is the absolute want in Corea of the particular willow for the charcoal used in the manufacture of the explosive. This, it is said, is the only thing wanting here, and that as soon as the planned plantations thereof grow big enough to yield a supply, operations will commence right off.

The Paper-mill, or at least some parts of the inside of one, is slowly disappearing and corroding in the sand and mud at Mokpo. It having been found that the rags of the "hermit kingdom" are not of the right sort—on dit that a manufactory of the proper article will shortly be planned, and that when a sufficient quantity of rags is ready, new machinery will be imported, houses built, paper made and this new article thrown into the market. And thus in connection with coin struck in the mint, powder made in the powdermill, war material made in the arsenal, silk manufactured on the extensive mulberry plantations, tea from the tea plantations, cereals from the Royal Farm, coal from the mines, telegraphs throughout the country, steamers on the coast, Customs revenue, one thing and another will fill the treasury, place Corea on a firm footing as regards her finances, raise her in the esteem of her neighbours and generally enable her to develop her resources.

Honi soit qui mal y pense

Although much of late has been said and written about Corea's mineral wealth, this same wealth seems very hard to get at, in fact so hard, that even the coals which actually are there, have not yet supplanted the coals imported from over the sea.

The construction of the overland Telegraph from Seoul to Fusan is making extraordinarily rapid progress, the line having already reached the provincial capital of Chun-la-do.

L'Ecole Militaire de la Corée is now an established fact, the four officers in charge of this establishment being hard at work every day with their cadets, the teaching of whom, if we are not very much mistaken, must be anything but an enviable business. Messrs. Underwood and Appenzeller, who lately left for a three months' trip up country—seem to have had their little game interfered with, as they suddenly turned up here again after only one month's absence.

Mr. P. G. von Möllendorff is still amongst us, and we most of us heartily wish that he may remain.

SPECTATOR.

May 28th, 1888.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

CHARGES AGAINST OFFICERS IN TURKESTAN.

May 18th.—This day's *Gazette* is almost entirely occupied with a long and uninteresting report from the Governors of Ili and Turkestan denouncing a number of petty officials who served under Chin Shun when he ruled the territory comprised in the New Dominion. Chin Shun himself is represented as having in his latter days adopted a life of leisure, with little interest in administrative matters, which he entrusted too much to subordinates who had served under him in his campaigns. The officers who have been denounced were chiefly engaged in re-organisation measures, but their designs did not tend to the improvement of the province. One of them, who had been formerly a bond servant, kept a theatrical troupe and made a living by letting it out to the soldiers, who were prohibited from employing any other company. When his master died, he found an excuse for leaving Ili and made his escape to Russian territory. The worst of the party was Yu Ch'un-tsé who was formerly a Magistrate in Kiangsu, where

he was degraded at the instance of Shên Pao-chên. He volunteered for service under Chin Shun, was re-instated, and became an international agent in the transaction of business with the Russians. Another who was in the commissariat department issued mildewed rations to the troops, and made himself so notorious by his speculations that he was known by the *sobriquet* of the "Infant Robber." Among other works executed by these dependants of Chin Shun was the restoration of the cities of Hui-yuan and Chan-té. For this they charged Tls. 370,000, or Tls. 190,000 more than the work actually cost, as was proved by a comparison of the original vouchers. Part of the payment was made by drafts upon distant provinces, which were discounted at a heavy loss to the holders by Chin Shun's crew. The total amount of their embezzlement was not less than Tls. 270,000.

APPOINTMENT.

May 19th.—(1) Fang Fu-shao is gazetted Superintendent Censor of the Northern division of Peking.

COMPLETION OF THE REPAIRS OF THE YUNG-TING RIVER.

(2) Li Hung-chang has presented a memorial stating that the breach in the Yung-ting Ho which occurred last year has been completely closed, and that the water of the river has now all reverted to its old channel. Fang Chun Shih, the Intendant of the river, and an expectant Taotai named Chin Fu-tsêng, and several other officers have been awarded various forms of promotion for their services on this occasion, and the Board has been directed to decide on a fitting reward for the Viceroy himself.

REMITTANCE TO PEKING FROM CHEKIANG.

(3) The salt revenue of Châkiang was during the present year assessed in a sum of Tls. 220,000, as a contribution towards the Peking subsidy, and a further amount of Tls. 50,000, to defray the expenses of the Imperial Household. One-half of each of these sums is to be forwarded during the first half of the year, and the remainder is to follow early in the last months of the year. The Governor of the Province now reports that the Salt Commissioner has forwarded Tls. 60,000 of the former amount, and Tls. 15,000 of the latter under the charge of an officer who is to proceed to Tientsin by steamer *via* Shanghai.

PERIODICAL CRUISES OF INSPECTION.

(4) Under old standing regulations issued in the 24th year of Tao Kuang, the naval commanders along the sea-board are obliged to proceed on a cruise of inspection every year, and to report on their return on the condition of things in the waters within their jurisdiction. Two Memorials appears in this *Gazette* from the naval commanders at Kiung-chow in Hainan and Fu-ning in Fukien respectively, reporting such inspections. The latter made an extended tour of seven months, and the former was away from his post less than a month, during which he met the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, whom he furnished with a brief summary of his journey.

REMITTANCE FROM THE FOOCOW CUSTOMS.

May 20th.—(1) During the present year the Superintendent of Customs at Foochow was to have forwarded a sum of Tls. 100,000 as a contribution towards the expenses of the Imperial Household, the total income of which from all the provinces amounts to Tls. 600,000. The Imperial Household, however, having forestalled part of its allowance by contracting a loan from the Northern Superintendent of Trade, the contribution from Foochow has been diverted towards repayment of the amount to Li Hung-chang.

CASE OF ADULTERY AND MURDER.

(2)—A man named Sha-wei lived in the Yü-tien district in Turkestan, and had a wife called Hai Li-chieh. A mile or more from them lived an acquaintance named

Yüeh-yin-mu-hsia, also a Mahomedan, who was in the habit of visiting the house without any restrictions. During the course of one of these visits, which took place about two years ago, he took advantage of the absence of the husband to commit adultery with the wife. The act was repeated on several occasions and presents passed between them. A year or so ago Sha-wei, who was ignorant of his wife's doings, ordered her to pack up her belongings and go with him to another district, where he intended to try his fortune as a gold digger. Her paramour happening to come in shortly afterwards, the woman told him of her husband's intentions, and the two decided that they should kill Sha-wei and become man and wife for ever. The following night the man came to the house armed with a stick and was admitted by the woman, who struck a light to enable him to see his victim. The latter was lying asleep on the bed and was beaten to death before he could rise to defend himself. They took the body and threw it into a ditch in the neighbourhood, where they covered it with earth. The woman then gathered up her household effects and went to live with her paramour. Some weeks later a grazier who was acquainted with the deceased, called at the house to see him and found it empty. On his way back he passed the house where the murderer lived, and seeing the woman standing at the door, questioned her about her husband. She said that he had divorced her some time previously and gone away to the mines alone. She had since become the wife of Yüeh-yin-mu-hsia. The facts of the case, however, reached the ears of the authorities, the parties were arrested and confessed the crime. The woman has been sentenced to death by the slow and painful process, and the man is to suffer immediate decapitation.

ROBBERY OF GOVERNMENT TREASURE.

May 21st.—The Governor of Anhui reports a daring robbery of Government treasure, which occurred more than a year ago in the Ting-yuan district in that province. The robbers were nearly all Shantung men, who had been leading a vagrant life. Meeting together one day in the Chü-yeh district, they agreed to divide into two parties, and, while passing themselves off as traders, to commit robberies and share the plunder. They had all concealed on their persons foreign fire-arms, and one party of them purchased a wheelbarrow in which they hawked about lily flowers for sale. When they reached the Lu-chou Prefecture, it happened that an officer from Kiangsi was passing through with over Tls. 50,000 in his charge as a remittance from the land tax receipts of that province to the Board of Admiralty at Peking. The money was packed in fifty-one wooden cases, and as it passed through the Ho-fei district had an escort of twenty men. The robbers catching sight of the party followed it as far as the borders of the Ting-yuan district, where it stopped one night at an inn. Ten of the soldiers were here allowed to return to their duty, and five more were detached for other services, leaving only five men in charge of the treasure. The robbers, twelve in number, met that night in a lonely place, armed themselves with guns, daggers, and sticks, and proceeded to the inn. Three men were left outside to keep guard and receive the plunder, while the others burst open the door, and rushed in, in a body. The officer in charge and his servants offered active resistance, but were overpowered by their assailants, who succeeded in carrying off six of the cases. These they carried on their backs in turn until they reached the open country where they broke open and divided the contents of four of the cases, concealing the other two in a drain in a paddy-field. They then separated and went in different directions,

Notice was at once given to the authorities, who succeeded in arresting five of the men, and recovering Tls. 3,500 of the treasure. The two ring-leaders were summarily decapitated, and the others suffered death later on. One, who made his escape to his native place, Shantung, was there arrested, and an ingot of silver was found in his possession. Owing to the distance from the place of the crime, he was tried and condemned to death in Shantung, the authorities there being furnished with copies of the evidence.

CONVERSION OF MILITARY COLONISTS INTO PEASANT PROPRIETORS.

May 22nd.—In 1880 Wu Ta-ch'eng made the experiment of establishing a number of military colonies in a sparsely peopled district to the south-east of Ninguta in Kirin. The central one was established at San Ch'a-k'ou and others were planted at Pai Ch'un, Wu Chin-kou, and on the banks of the Mu L'eng River. This last place is 180 li from Ninguta, and the intervening country is dotted over with hamlets, but from the Mu L'eng River to San Ch'a-k'ou there is scarcely any trace of habitation, and it was found difficult to get people to settle in this part of the country which covers a distance of 300 li. Some hundreds of Shantung immigrants were induced to go there and Wu Ta-ch'eng, after a personal examination of the locality, selected it for the establishment of one of his colonies. It is composed of 239 men, drawing a monthly allowance of Tls. 2 each, with one officer at its head on a salary of Tls. 40 a month, five other officials with a monthly allowance of Tls. 12 each, and one clerk with Tls. 10 a month. The original idea was that these allowances should be gradually reduced as the land was brought into a state of cultivation. Owing, however, to the inclemency of the climate and early frosts, scarcely any harvests were obtained until last year, and the contemplated reductions could not be made, nor did the experiment give much encouragement for the extension of the system. The soldiers were too few and scattered to render them of much account as a frontier defence establishment, and their success in land reclamation had been very limited. It is now proposed to convert them by a gradual process into ordinary cultivators. For a period of three years they will continue to receive an allowance of Tls. 1.5 each, after which they will be registered as tenants and be liable to an annual rent charge of Tls. 0.1.9.8 for every *hsiang* (one English acre) of land they hold. The present settlements are separated from each other by long distances, and when the soldiers become peasants and lay aside their military character, it will be necessary to adopt measures for their protection. For this purpose forty hardy hunters, well acquainted with the mountain paths, are to be stationed in the neighbourhood. They will receive Tls. 4 a month and will be provided with weapons and ammunition at the public expense.

UNAUTHORISED OPENING OF AN OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

May 23rd.—(1) Towards the end of last year an official packet from the Superintendent of the Foochow Arsenal, when passing through the Tan-t'u district in Kiangsu, was opened by a postal official under the following circumstances. He noticed that the yellow wrapper was very thin, and that the form of the outer covering did not correspond with that generally used in forwarding Memorials to the Throne. Suspecting that there was something wrong he unfastened it, and found that it contained only four despatches and no Memorial. Without making any report on the subject, he sent the courier back to the last stage, where the Magistrate of the District forwarded a report on the subject to the Governor. The latter placed himself in communication with the Superintendent of the Foochow Arsenal, who assured him that the packet, which contained a Memo-

rial, had been done up in the ordinary way in a box, and had a wrapper at the time of its despatch of two inches or more in thickness. As was usual at Foochow no seal was affixed on the outer covering. Enquiries were then made at several of the offices through which it had passed before reaching Tan-t'u, and they all reported that the packet as they received it was unstamped, unbroken, and about an inch in thickness. It had been sent forward exactly as it came. The duty of an officer who receives a broken official packet is, the Governor states, to detain the courier and make a report to the nearest official, but he is in no case authorised to open the parcel himself. The law contains no special provision for such a case, but under an analogous statute the culprit has been sentenced to banishment for three years and 100 blows. He was not supposed to have been animated by any ulterior motives in opening the packet, but only to have blundered through carelessness and excessive zeal. A servant of the Magistrate who was present in the office at the time has received 80 blows for failing to prevent him from doing the act.

CASE OF ADULTERY AND MURDER.

(2) The following case is reported from Ili. A soldier there named Yung Chia-p'ên was on intimate terms with a man called Ta Hsi-ch'un and his wife. One day nearly three years ago he caught the latter in the compound behind the house and committed adultery with her. The act was repeated on subsequent occasions as often as an opportunity presented itself. On one of these occasions he arranged to meet the woman on a certain night at her own house, when her husband and mother were absent, and only her sister-in-law was at home. The husband, however, unexpectedly turned up at dusk on the evening in question and retired with his wife at the usual time. In the middle of the night Yung Chia-p'ên came to keep his appointment, and entered the bed-room by the window. Finding both the man and his wife fast asleep he became exasperated, and groping under the matting of the bed he found a knife, which he plunged into the side of the husband, and rushed wildly out. The screams of the dying man, who was bleeding profusely from the wound in his side, awoke his wife and his sister. Search was made everywhere, but as no traces of the murderer could be found, the wife was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed herself. To screen herself, she then confessed her connection with Yung Chia-p'ên, who was arrested and tried for the crime. He was condemned to decapitation, and the woman was sentenced to be strangled after the usual period of incarceration.

FORTIFICATIONS IN CHEKIANG.

May 24th.—(1) The Governor of Chekiang states that the forts of Chênhai now contain more than twenty pieces of foreign made cannon, which in order to be serviceable must be oiled, sponged, and cleaned with great regularity. The forts are situated in an out of the way place on the sea-board, where it is impossible to get skilled workmen to keep the guns in proper order. He therefore proposes to engage two artisans to be stationed permanently on the spot for the performance of this duty. Their wages, as well as certain other expenditure connected with the maintenance of the forts, will be drawn from the savings resulting from reductions made in the provincial army.

CHANGES IN THE GARRISON AT TARBAGATAI.

(2) The garrison at Tarbagatai formerly consisted of 1,000 men of the regular army, 1,000 soldiers drawn from Ili, and 1,000 Manchus from Jehu and the region of the Amur. Repeated changes were made in the personnel of the services after the rebellion in Turkestan, and the present garrison is composed of 3,000 Chinese troops and 1,000 Manchus.

The Chinese were originally brought over from China Proper and are now anxious to return home after a long period of service. It is now proposed to restore the garrison to its former strength of 3,600, composed as follows:—1,000 Chinese drawn from Kansu, 1,600 men from the district of the Amur, and 1,000 Manchus. The Chinese from Kansu are to be accompanied by their wives and children, and are to be encouraged to settle down in the place, which, from its fine soil and excellent climate, is considered to afford a good field for the establishment of a military colony. Each of the new comers is to receive in addition to the cost of his conveyance, which is to be defrayed by the local authorities, an allowance of Tls. 60 for maintenance and other travelling expenses. The cost of the whole establishment is in future to be Tls. 200,000, including ammunition, forage, and equipments generally, which will be a saving of Tls. 10,000 on the previous expenditure.

TRIBUTE OFFERING.

May 25th.—(1) Since the year 1878 the head of the K'an-chü-ti (Kunjut) tribe to the south of Sè-lè-k'u-êrh, (Serikul) has presented an annual tribute offering of an ounce and a half of gold dust, in return for which he has received a donation of two rolls of satin. The gold dust is forwarded to the Court of the Imperial Household, and the satin sent by the Governor of Chinese Turkestan. The latter now announces the receipt of a report from Yuan Chiao-ling, the Taotai of Kashgar, stating that Sai-pi-tè-ai-li-nan, the present head of the tribe in question, had forwarded to him the tribute for the present year.

PROGRESS OF WORKS AT YELLOW RIVER.

(2) Li Hung-tsao, Li Ho-nien, and Ni Wen-wei present a joint report on the progress that has been made towards closing the breach in the Yellow River during the fortnight ended 20th April last. The eastern embankment had been carried forward a distance of 27 *chang*, making a total length of 99 *chang*. Forty-six *chang* had been added to the western embankment, making its total length 196 *chang*. A sand bank has recently risen in front of the eastern embankment, which has greatly altered the current of the river. The water at this place is some 35 feet in depth, and grave fears are entertained for the safety of the foundation. On the west side the water is only some 28 feet in depth, and fortunately the current is favourable. The memorialists promise to use all their endeavours to have the work finished before the arrival of the summer freshets, but they cannot conceal their fears that success is by no means assured.

ACCIDENTAL BURNING OF STACKS OF MILLER STALKS AT THE YELLOW RIVER.

(3) In a postscript, the same memorialists report that a fire broke out among the stacks of millet stalks on the 25th of April last, and consumed seventeen of them before it could be extinguished. Fortunately the fire was prevented from spreading, otherwise it would have done great damage among the thickly grouped stacks. An expectant sub-prefect named Li Hsing, who had previously displayed great activity in carrying on the work, has for this act of negligence been stripped of his button but retained at his post on account of the difficulty of replacing him at the present time, and several other officers have been degraded and held responsible for making good the amount of the damage.

RETURN TO PEKING OF AN OFFICER WHO WAS ON HIS WAY TO TIBET.

(4) Last autumn En Ch'ang, a Secretary in the Mongolian Superintendency, started for service in Tibet, and reached Ch'eng-tu in the last days of the year. The journey told so severely on his health that on his arrival there he was obliged to apply to the Viceroy for permission to return to Peking. An officer was sent to his residence to report on his condition and a doctor's certifi-

The *Clutha* had her topmast housed, and all four yachts had one reef in the main-sail. It was a dead beat down the lower reach of the Harbour, and the *Wild Dash* put the *Thistle* about just above Boyd's, which gave the *Undine* a decided lead. Off the Associated Wharves the *Thistle*, which sailed as if she intended to renew her success of the previous Saturday, headed the *Wild Dash*, which was passed by the *Clutha* off Shaw's godowns. Off Yangtze-poo there was a considerable sea running, which brought the *Clutha* up, and here she passed the *Thistle*, and began to challenge the *Undine*, which was, however, holding her own well with the aid of an additional 800 lbs. of ballast. Just below Collyer's Dock the *Undine* took the ground for a moment, and lost a minute, having to make one tack with her centreboard up; but she managed to keep away from the *Clutha*, which in turn lost a minute or two changing her small jib for a big one above Black Point. There was a good sea running here, and rain began to fall, and it was a pretty damp journey from here on. From above Gough Island to the stakeboat the yachts were able to lay their course, the *Clutha*'s big jib pulling her up on the *Undine*, which did not set hers until the Bar marks were passed. There was no stakeboat to be seen at first, and the *Undine*'s course was somewhat undecided, but at last a sampan was seen scuttling out from the shore, which dropped its anchor and hoisted its flag just in time. The tide had now turned flood, and the stakeboat was rounded as follows:—

<i>Undine</i>	3h. 55m. 10s.
<i>Clutha</i>	3h. 57m. 10s.
<i>Thistle</i>	4h. 07m. 15s.
<i>Wild Dash</i>	not timed.

The *Undine* and *Clutha* shook out their reefs as soon as they rounded, the two small yachts having shaken theirs out on the way down, and they started off gaily for home over the flood through the rain, which was gradually taking the strength out of the wind. The *Undine* held her own while the *Clutha* was getting her topmast up, but as soon as the latter was able to set her jib-topail, she began to forge ahead, passing the *Undine* below Black Point. As the wind was brought aft, spinnakers were set, the *Clutha* being provided with a telescopic arrangement like the *Romola's*, which took charge below the Point House, and went away up in the air, the spinnaker itself going over to leeward. This enabled the *Undine* to nearly come up to the *Clutha* again. A little above the Point House sails were gibed and the *Clutha* set her gaff-topail, and the wind having fallen light, she gradually drew away from the *Undine*, taking the Pootung side of the river, while the latter kept up the centre. When the *Clutha*'s gun was fired from the *Yuen Fah*, the *Undine* was just opposite Boyd's, the *Thistle* and *Wild Dash* being a considerable distance astern. The official times of finishing were:—

<i>Clutha</i>	5h. 23m. 24s.
<i>Undine</i>	5h. 28m. 03s.
<i>Thistle</i>	5h. 41m. 55s.
<i>Wild Dash</i>	5h. 54m. 10s.

the corrected elapsed times, after deducting the handicap allowances, being:—

<i>Undine</i>	3h. 18m. 57s.
<i>Clutha</i>	3h. 20m. 58s.
<i>Thistle</i>	3h. 23m. 56s.
<i>Wild Dash</i>	3h. 32m. 09s.

So that the *Undine* won the race by two minutes and one second from the *Clutha*, four minutes and fifty-nine seconds from the *Thistle*.

There was no small yacht race, owing to there not being sufficient entries.

CRICKET.

FEEBLES v. DUFFERS.

This very euphemistically named match was played on Saturday in most depressing weather, an excellent Chinese imitation of a Scotch mist coming on at the beginning of the play and continuing steadily throughout. But neither Feebles nor Duffers were daunted by the dampness of the surroundings and the Duffers winning the toss sent in Cornish and Harris to the bowling Machado and Abbott. Though the bowling of the latter was the reverse of feeble, and eventually proved fatal to no less than half a dozen Duffers, the runs came pretty fast, owing in a measure to the greasy condition of the ground and the difficulty which the Feebles found in holding the ball whenever they essayed to field it. Harris ran up 4, before his wicket fell to a ball by Abbott, and Bush, the next man, only knocked up seven when he retired for a similar reason. Cornish with 14 to his credit was shortly afterward also bowled, by Abbott. Adams was the next man who made a stand and had scored 19 by free play, when he was bowled by Garrioch. Drew after commencing well with a hit for 3 was bowled by the same bowler, who also got the next wicket, Monroe's, after that gentleman had scored 8. Monroe's successor with the willow, Wainwright, just managed to save himself from having a "duck" after his name when he was bowled by Abbott. Aubert and Ward, the two next men, made the best stand of the day and afforded some lively leather hunting to the Feebles, whose fielding generally and bowling, with the exception of that of Abbott and Garrioch, furnished altogether a remarkable instance of the fitness of their name. It was only after Mr. Aubert had contributed 32 to the score that he succumbed to a very slow underhand ball delivered by Browett. Abbott who had again taken the ball in hand, soon got at Ward's wicket, who had put together the very decent score of 25 before he returned to the Pavilion. Walker who went in next only scored 5 before he retired, and C.A.L. Dunn, the "not out" had to content himself with a 0 to his credit, leaving the score at 131. It was a very curious thing to see ten out of the eleven men clean bowled while the bowling was such as to give the other 13 extras. Of the bowlers for the Duffers, Abbott was the most successful and got 6 wickets with 93 balls in which there were 6 maiden overs, and 64 runs, no wides or no balls, Garrioch with 3 wickets, with 35 balls. 1 maiden, and 16 runs, came next. Of the other four, Browett, Machado, Patch, and Eastlack, the first was the only one who did anything, and that we have already mentioned. It was after 5 p.m. when the Feebles went in and the rain was now coming down heavier, so that it was obvious the game would end in a draw. Ruttonjee and Machado went in to uphold the honour of their side, to the bowling of Adams and Cornish. Ruttonjee soon commenced to make matters lively, but he quickly lost his partner, Machado, who was bowled by Cornish for 6; Garrioch next joined Ruttonjee, but was soon out having been well caught and bowled by Cornish. The veteran ex-president, Mr. Hearn, then went in and he and Ruttonjee began to knock the ball all over the field; but the rain was getting too heavy to play any longer and the stumps were drawn when the scores stood:—Ruttonjee 13, Hearn 7, total 31 for two wickets. The following are the scores:—

N. E. Cornish b. Abbott	14
R. J. Harris do. do.	4
E. A. Bush do. do.	7
H. Adams do. Garrioch	19
A. J. Drew do. do.	3
W. Munro do. do.	8
H. Wainwright b. Abbott	1
F. B. Aubert b. Browett	32
W. C. Ward do. Abbott	25
S. Walker do. do.	5
C. A. L. Dunn not out	0
Extras	13
Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls.
Machado J.	20	12	0	0	0
Abbott F.	53	54	0	0	0
Patch	22	0	0	0	0
Garrioch	35	16	1	0	0
Browett	25	17	1	1	0
Eastlack	5	7	0	0	1

FEEBLES.

B. Ruttonjee, not out	13
J. M. E. Machado b. Cornish	6
A. B. Garrioch, c. and b. Cornish	3
H. R. Hearn, not out	7
Extras	2

Total

31

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls.
Adams	30	16	1	0	1
Cornish	25	12	0	2	0

NO. 1 CO. S.V.C., MONTHLY CHALLENGE CUP.

Twelve competitors came forward for this match which was won by Private Buchanan who was handicapped six points.

The following are the scores over 30:—

	700 yards.	800 yard.	Total.
Priv. Buchanan	3534445—28	543344—23	56
" Gibson	3445r23—31	3254424—23	44
Corp. B. Smith	0433545—24	5383004—18	42
Priv. Jensen	4503300—15	5435342—26	41
" Bullard	0032545—19	0033345—18	37
" Reeks	03r4444—19	0323522—17	36
" Reed	5r0244r—15	0514034—20	35

Correspondence.

THE ENGLISH MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The following letter has been sent to us from the Chamber of Commerce, for publication:—

General Post Office, London,
27th April, 1888.

GENTLEMEN,—The Postmaster General has had under consideration the letter dated "February 1888," signed by you and many other members of the mercantile community of Shanghai, pointing out that the departure of the British packet from Shanghai during the South West Monsoon on Tuesdays, instead of on Saturdays—the date fixed during the remainder of the year,—will interfere with the regularity of the intervals between the mails, inasmuch as the French packets alternating with the Peninsular and Oriental Packets will adhere to the Saturday departure all the year round.

It is quite true that arrangements have been made for the French steamers to leave Shanghai a whole week earlier and not on a different day of the week during the South West Monsoon; but the Postmaster General is satisfied that the same plan could not be adopted by the British Line without disorganising the whole of the Eastern Mail Service; for the transit of the mails would be retarded, the interests of various places between Shanghai and this country would be sacrificed, and great inconvenience would be created as regards the day of arrival of the mail in London.

In these circumstances Mr. Raikes desires me to express his regret that he is unable to sanction any such alteration as that suggested.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
H. BUXTON FORMAN,
For the Secretary.

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Shanghai.

FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS AT HANKOW.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEAR SIR,—During my late brief visit to Hankow I was somewhat surprised by the manners and customs current there in re-

spect to Tea buying and Freight arrangements. There was great lament amongst Tea Buyers that they could not this year "adjust" the cost of their purchases upon inspection, or get their usual "pull" in weighing, owing to the market having, since the beginning of the season, been a rising one; hence any demand for a cut for inferiority in bulk to muster package, is met, by the owner of the Tea, with "All right, suppose you no make all same, more better pay that tea back," and in cases where the same favourable style of weighing, as was evidently in vogue last year with some hong, has been attempted, the teamen have immediately appealed to the Tea Guild for assistance in obtaining an equitable weighing: but the loose manners current there in respect to the tea business bear no comparison to those practised by shippers in respect to their freight engagements, the general topic of conversation at table being upon the manner in which the *Moyune* has being "done out of" 40/ per ton, on an entire cargo engaged at 80/ per ton.

From what I could gather by hearing the matter discussed, the reduction from 80/ to 40/ per ton in the rate of freight was accomplished by first engaging space enough in the *Moyune* at 80/ per ton to fill her, so that her agents could not accept cargo from other shippers, then delaying to ship, and actually offering the cargo for which engagements had been made with the *Moyune* to the agents of the *Glengyle*, if they would take it at a reduction in rate, at the same time refusing to support that vessel at 60s. per ton, the rate at which she had been circulated.

The result of these tactics, together with a desire to prevent the *Moyune* getting away with her cargo engaged at 80s., was that the rate per *Glengyle* was reduced to 30s. per ton, upon which some of the shippers who had engaged a considerable portion of the *Moyune's* space declined to ship by her, and gave their cargo to the *Glengyle*, and the agents of the *Moyune* had then to reduce their rate for the entire cargo to 40s. in order to fill up the tonnage space left vacant by the non-fulfilment of early engagements. When I enquired how can this be allowed, I was informed, "these engagements are only paper engagements" and I found on further enquiry, that if the rate of freight goes down, the shipper does not consider an engagement of this kind as binding upon himself, but that if the rate of freight goes up, he does consider it as binding against the steamer and insists upon having every ton of the space "engaged."

It is difficult to understand how such ways of doing business are tolerated, and more difficult to believe that such has been the practice of the men who when speaking of the late Conference, entered into by the steamer owners to maintain rates of freight at a paying basis, style it "a fraud, a conspiracy and a regular swindle" and yet can in regard to what they have accomplished as to the present reduction in rates of freight, plume themselves upon it, and walk about with a we-have-done-it-this-time sort of strut.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours,

FAIRPLAY.

Shanghai, 5th June 1888.

THE YELLOW RIVER AND THE FUND FOR SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEAR SIR,—The inclosed has just been received from Mr. Paton in reply to statements that have appeared in regard to the course of the Yellow River. He maintains his ground as to the complete diversion of its course in opposition to other representations, which he shows are mistaken, as not

applying to the Yellow River at all. The water of that river, he says, is flowing altogether in the line he pointed out in his various letters.

It is a matter of anxiety what is to be done with the relief fund, which is now in deposit. It is to be hoped that if there is real necessity for its distribution in the autumn, the Missionaries in the field will be enabled to make use of it to advantage. Should the Yellow River inundation not form that necessity, from the ample provision made by the Government, possibly the fund might be held over in trustworthy hands for some other similar purpose.

Yours truly,

WM. MUIRHEAD.

6th June.

Chi-nan Fu, 16th May, 1888.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In a review of the March number of *Chinese Recorder*, I find a statement "Meanwhile the value of Mr. Paton's conclusions is weakened by the fact that Mr. Pemberton, the traveller who lately came down overland from Peking, found a very considerable stream of water still flowing to the sea along the course through Shantung." The "considerable stream" seen was the Ching river which rises in the locality of Tsao-chow Fu in the south-west of Shantung. It crosses the Grand Canal west of Tung-ping Hsien, where the Yellow River enters into the Ching river; from this point the Ching river was swallowed up by the bigger stream and named the Yellow River. It is still the old Ching river which flows there; but there is no connection at present with the Yellow River, as it is quite dry from the great breach for at least 100 miles towards Shantung. The whole volume of the Yellow River finds its way to the sea via the Grand Canal south of Ching-kiang-pu.

In a few weeks I shall have details of this particular district west and south-west of Chi-nan Fu. I thought this might interest some, which is my apology for trespassing on your columns.

Yours,

THOS. PATON.

Miscellaneous.

THE SUFFICIENCY OF PAGAN MORALITY.

The very admirable lecture that Dr. Jamieson delivered last Friday is too long for insertion textually in our columns, but our readers will, we are sure, be glad to have some more detailed account of it, with extracts. Dr. Jamieson began, after an amusing allusion to Dr. Blimber's School, by explaining that the particular subject of his lecture had been chosen by the Committee, because of "the interest attaching to a subject inferentially controversial . . . from the point of view of debate-provocation." He mentioned that there were many modern works in English, French and German, where all that he was about to say could be found; but he had preferred to leave existing works on the subject alone, and offer simply a few results of his own reading of favourite authors. In an eloquent passage he vindicated classical authors generally from the accusation that they contain much that is unfit to read, and he insisted that, with one or two exceptions, "when they describe vice they hold it up to execration, and that on the whole they are far purer than English authors of fifteen centuries later, whom we regard as the glories of our literature." He went on to say:—

"I take it that, in the first place, the idea of abstract good must enter into any fruitful moral teaching. Something, either

external or internal to ourselves, that makes for righteousness, must be conceived as a standard of virtue. It may be a god removed from us in the infinity of space, but existing in our conception of him, or it may be a god within us conceived as an abstraction from our personal or inherited, that is racial, conscience. It would seem that both these ideas were fused in the minds of the Greeks and Romans, either predominating temporarily, according to the needs of their dialectic. And although the vague idea of God was conceived as of a Being abstracted from Nature and therefore not supernatural, we are everywhere struck by the reverence which his incomprehensible majesty excited, and which took outward form in that altar to the unknown God at Athens, which Paul did nothing less than desecrate by his narrow anthropomorphism. "God dwells in every good man," says Seneca, "though I know not what God." And Socrates, as the final outcome of his theories of duty, says simply "I must obey God rather than man." The dependence of man on some unseen power, which in a mysterious way was incorporated with himself, was ever present to the mind, and ever finding expression; and it cannot be denied that up to a certain period of race education, at which we have not yet arrived, this is the surest basis of morals. But remember that the motive and the Ruler were both alike internal, internal to the universe of things or to the individual man. "Now to one, and now to another God gives good and evil, for all things are possible to him; Easy is it for the gods who hold up the wide heavens to exalt or to cast down a mortal man," says Homer; and the same thought recurs again and again throughout the Poems. To Socrates and to Cicero, as to the Psalmist, the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handiwork. "I am not particularly religious" says Horace gaily, yet he sounds no doubtful note when he attacks the philosophers who would abolish the worship of God. And there is love as well as reverence in his hymn-like invocation of the "Father of all, who governs with righteous sway sea, earth and the round world with its changing seasons. From him nothing springs greater than himself, nothing like him, nothing approaching him. He can change the lowest to the highest, and often casts down the mighty from their seat. He sends storm and tempest, but it is he too who chases them away. His dominion is over the lords of the earth." "O Roman," he cries in another place, "thou rulest the world by virtue of thy submission to the gods." And note this, that for this same laughing Horace, religion is a real thing, a vital motive. There is no talk of extraneous penalties, of a terrible revenge exacted through countless ages in hell fire by a jealous and offended deity. Infraction of moral laws brings its own punishment through perfectly natural and intelligible processes. "Do you think," he says in other places, "that virtue is merely words? If you are really good you will hate to sin, through love of virtue." I want you especially to mark the simplicity and purity of the conception of god which underlay the popular religion, from the earliest times to the close of the classical period. At one end of this long period Hesiod bids his hearers bear in mind that the eyes of Jupiter are in every place beholding the evil and the good; and that it is the duty of every man to shun the level path to evil and to breast the narrow, steep and rugged path of right which loses all its difficulties as soon as they are courageously encountered. At the other end we find Persius denouncing the hypocritical forms of popular piety, and setting forth the pure doctrines of man's duty to the deity. "Ah, base souls that have nothing heavenly in you, how can it serve to carry the vulgarities of every day life into the temple service, and infer from our own

appetites what it is that should please the gods? What good can gold do in a holy place? Let us offer up duty to god and man blended in the mind, our hearts as sacred shrines, our breasts full of noble frankness and sincerity. Let me but carry such to the altar, and a bare handful of meal will win me acceptance."

After farther illustrations of the first heading, Man's duty towards God as set forth in the classics, the lecturer passed to Man's duty to himself. He shewed by numerous quotations how thoroughly the classical writers understood and inculcated the duty of self-respect, "the dignity of human nature, from which every vice was a derogation." His next head was that portion of Greek and Roman teaching which enforces the duties of the citizen to the commonwealth, and this part of the lecture was a model of condensation, and it is almost impossible to condense it farther. This was followed by a consideration of "the light which the classical Ethic throws on the ordinary daily relations existing between man and man—the foundations of that social, that is, associated, life of humanity which in its highest development includes all that is comprised in the idea of civilisation." Here we must make another extract:—

The Homeric poems are full of examples of the sanctity which attached itself to domestic ties. Indeed, the occasion of the poems was, as everybody knows, the war undertaken to avenge the abduction of Helen from her husband Menelaus. There is no virago among the Homeric female characters. The conception of woman in her relations to man is one of beauty and purity unstained by any trace of coarse sensuality. There is but one licentious tale in the whole of Homer and that was sung before an assemblage of bachelor heroes where no women were present. The sweet and gentle reasonableness of the women of the heroic age explains the free and elevated social position accorded to them. They were the companions, friends and counsellors of their husbands; they represented their lords when these latter were absent, and their faithfulness was assumed as something altogether beyond doubt or question. Marriage alliances were made then as now for reasons of policy and statecraft, but there are sufficient indications that whenever it was possible freedom of choice was permitted to the daughters of the great houses. We look in vain in Homer for any sustained information about the inner life of the populace. He deals only with heroes. But we may fairly assume that in great measure the tone of the society he depicts was transmitted, perhaps with modifications, to the lower classes; or, at all events, that it would have been imitated by them. It is true that wives were often the prizes of war, and we find a jarring element occasionally, though by no means invariably, in the readiness with which they transferred their allegiance to new lords. But the world was still young in those days, and Society had not yet emerged from the stage in which marriage by capture was a recognised mode of celebrating the nuptial rite. The fact, however, remains that, no matter how contracted, the marriage tie was held sacred. The love of parents for their children, and their pride in them, the reverence of children for their parents, extending far beyond the bounds of the grave, the deep and devoted love of brothers for one another might be illustrated by innumerable beautiful passages. It was natural that at a time when the gods were believed to walk often with men under all manner of disguises, the relation of master and slave should be kindly, and that the poor and suppliant should ever be hospitably entreated. The by no means remote possibility of a reversal of the relative position of host and suppliant-guest must also have been present to the mind of him who happened at the moment to be in prosperity. At all events the rigour of domestic or public misfortune was largely mitigated by the acknowledged

claim of fugitives to protection. Indeed, a keen perception of the rights of others lay at the foundation of the early Greek character; and it is a significant fact that the word which in Homer denotes piety implies the recognition of relative rights. When we remember that in those days the human race was in the bloom of its exuberant youth, with all its energies and rude instincts seeking outlets, this elaborated idea of justice and mercy should strike us with astonishment and admiration. Men lived by rapine in the islands of the Greek Archipelago and along the shores of Greece and Asia Minor, for it was the only means of livelihood open to the military class. But this was not without its developmental uses, for it was respected only when it was accompanied by deeds of extraordinary daring and enterprises of extraordinary adventure, which raised piracy to the dignity of war. Every traveller was at once a warrior and explorer. Yet under these necessarily rude conditions there was no recognition of the hideous principle of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, established, as Jews and Christians are falsely taught, by the ruler of the Universe, though forcibly denounced by the founder of Christianity. The shedder of blood, otherwise than in warfare such as was considered honourable, was a man under misfortune, and found himself weighted with a crime which had to be expiated otherwise than by sacrifices or the performance of complicated ceremonies, or by listening to tedious sermons or by finding an innocent victim punished in his stead. Hecatombs and ceremonies were prescribed, but instead of being accepted as a condonation of moral guilt, they were admitted only as tests and symbols of returning piety. The contrast with early Jewish history and institutions is remarkable. There we find absolute recklessness regarding human life, and desperate, savage cruelty in the destruction of it. The bible student is ever wading through a shambles running with guiltless blood. In Homer, on the other hand, there is no wanton slaughter or infliction of unnecessary physical pain; there is no torture; there is seldom—I think never—unrebuked exultation over fallen enemies. Side by side with the martial virtues which secured the existence and fame of the heroes, we are struck by the more homely virtues of temperance, of self-control under sensual temptation, and of submission to merited criticism and blame, which characterised the noblest among them. It is only when smarting under real or fancied injustice that any one of them lets loose a reviling tongue. The Homeric heroes are for the most part gentlemen, and upon those who were not mordant criticism is not lacking.

Then the lecturer went on to shew that the great doctrine of Reciprocity—doing unto others as we would they should do unto us—was inculcated in the classics, from Plato down; and not the least interesting part of the lecture, were the extracts which followed, showing the views held by pagan philosophers as to the proper treatment of the slaves, who formed so important an element in every Greek and Roman household. Nothing could be more Christian-like than the passage from Seneca which he quoted to shew how completely every idea of modern philanthropy regarding the position of slaves was anticipated in ancient times. "But they are men," said Seneca. "Slaves indeed, but they are housemates. Slaves in truth, but humble friends for all that. We call them slaves; rather shall we consider them as fellow-servants, if only we realise that we are all alike at the mercy of fortune. . . . It is our fault when the proverb comes true that we have just as many enemies as we have slaves. They are not enemies until we make them so."

Dr. Jamieson's peroration was at the same time an unnecessary apology for not having made his lecture more complete,

and a hope that those who followed him would supply his deficiencies; and "I trust," he said, "that you are satisfied that the moral teaching of which I have given you no more than a glimpse, is worthy to rank on equal terms with the most refined outcome of revealed religion."

FRAUDS IN CHEFOO STRAW-BRAID.

To representations made by the merchants at Chefoo through H.B.M.'s Consul to the Taotai, of the harm accruing to the strawbraid trade through the fraudulent practices of mixing the quality of strawbraid in a bale, and also stretching it, to make it finer than it really is, the following reply has been received, and it only now remains with purchasers of strawbraid both here and in the north to be most careful in the inspection of the braid for some time to come, and to avoid any parcels deliberately cased with intent to defraud, to bring back the trade to a better state again.

The following is the text of the reply:—
"The Taotai has recognised the injury done to the trade by the malpractices pointed out by you. He has written to the officials of the various districts in which strawbraid is produced (sending samples of braid from the inside and outside of bundles) and has instructed them to warn manufacturers against a continuation of the practices complained of.

"In addition to the above measures, the Taotai is about to issue a proclamation denouncing the frauds and prohibiting them in future. If bad strawbraid is made it must be sold for what it really is. In the event of it being brought to the notice of the Taotai that any dealer has brought down for sale as of good quality, bundles cased with good braid but made up inside of a worthless article, he (the Taotai) will seal up the establishment of the offender."

FRIDAY'S FIRE.

Between noon and 1 p.m. on the 1st inst., fire was discovered in Major Brothers' Match Factory on the South Bank of the Soochow Creek in the Sinza district, though before the General Alarm could be given it was close upon 1 p.m. The weather was intensely hot, but this did not deter the Firemen from turning out. The locality of the fire was some mile and a half from the Bund and ordinarily could be reached by a bridge over the Defence Creek, but on this occasion the bridge was not available as it is being renewed. There is however a small foot bridge a little way behind the Racquet Court and this was availed of by the "Mih-ho-loangs" and the "Victoria" Engine Company, though the former experienced some difficulty in turning the corner. The French Engine followed as far as the bridge but did not attempt to cross it as it would have been dangerous for such a large engine to do so. The "Hongkew" Engine was stopped at the Garden Bridge, and the "Deluge" was not called out till 1.30 p.m. when there was a difficulty in obtaining coolies. Prior to this, the "Deluge" reels had been taken out and the hose laid, but as there were no hydrants in the locality, nothing could be done till an engine arrived. The "Victoria" soon put in an appearance and the "Deluge" hose was handed over to it. Then a telephone message was sent into the Settlement ordering up the "Deluge." Knowing that the Defence Creek Bridge was under repair, the Fireman in charge of the "Deluge" took his engine round by Carter Road, a detour of about a mile, so that it was near 2 p.m. before this engine got to the fire, while the French engine not being able to cross the bridge turned back and went home. The "Victoria" took water from a ditch running in front of the E-wo Filature, while the "Deluge" was stationed alongside the Soochow Creek, but as it was dead low water at the time, a hole

had to be dug in the mud for the suction hose, the result being that the engine pumped unadulterated mud for some time. The "Mih-ho-loongs" made themselves generally useful and knocked down dangerous walls, while the two engines each delivered a stream on the ruins. The fire occurred in the dipping room of the Factory where upwards of 100 women were at the time, the whole factory giving constant employment to 300 women and upwards of 100 men. Each woman earns six cash for every frame of matches she dips, and it is supposed, that one of these frames which weighs several pounds fell down, and the concussion caused the matches to ignite. Then there was a general stampede. The Factory hand engine was hastily got out but was useless under the circumstances. The flames quickly consumed the dipping room and communicated to the drying room and another room and a number of buildings where the shroffs and resident workmen lived, the result being that in addition to the portions of the Factory referred to, six two-storied, and nineteen one-storied buildings were destroyed. We were informed early in the afternoon that five lives had been lost, but the statement was discredited at the time. We are sorry to learn that there was some truth in the report, as one body was recovered some hours afterwards. There was a good stock of matches on the premises, but much of this was saved, though a large quantity of wood and chemicals was destroyed.

The firemen worked with a will and were still on the spot at a late hour in the afternoon. Mr. Mann of the Acid Works on the opposite side of the Creek, very thoughtfully provided the Firemen with refreshments, an act much appreciated on account of the great heat of the weather. Mr. Kite, the working engineer of the S.F.D. had a sunstroke and had to leave, while several of the Firemen suffered from the great heat. The damage done is estimated at from Tls. 5,000 to Tls. 6,000 and the property was not insured. Hundred of women and children who were employed outside the Factory making boxes are by the fire partially deprived of this means of earning a living.

A PAWNSHOP BURNT.

On Sunday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, the Hongkew Fire Bell gave the alarm of a fire in the first district, and the Brigade was soon on the alert. Five o'clock on a Sunday afternoon is not the best time to show the smartness of the Firemen because most of them at that hour are usually out of town. Such was the case on Sunday, but this did not deter the others from being early at the fire which was found to be in a pawnshop—one of the largest in Shanghai—in an alleyway in Li Hongkew, off Broadway, and a short distance from the Old Dock. The Hongkew engine station is close to where the fire was, consequently the members were able to get their streams on before the other companies had time to arrive. The "Victorias" and "Deluge" men raced along Broadway, with the former some yards ahead, but as they overshot a hydrant, the "Deluge" men promptly annexed it, so that the others had to go some distance further to find another. The French engine and the Mih-ho-loongs turned up later and the former took water from a hydrant on the premises of the Associated Wharves, leading their hose over the boundary wall. It was found that the pawnshop had such high walls, that the pressure on the hydrants was insufficient to force the water over these walls, so the Hongkew engine got up steam and water was pumped from that. One of the Companies required 1,100 feet of hose to reach the fire, while some of the others required almost as much, owing to the hydrants being so far away. Many of the Firemen did not get to the fire till

after 6 o'clock, some were at the Point, and others at Gough Island, and one was down at the New Dock, when the bells rang. They could not hear the bells, but they could see the flames which at one time rose high up in the air. Some of the sparks set fire to a house on the opposite corner of the lane, but the danger was averted by the Firemen promptly extinguishing the flame. Besides this some matting was twice ablaze. The fire originated after some men had been soldering the roof. The Firemen were unable to get at the burning part; they poured water on the roof, but it mostly ran off again, so it was not till the roof gave way that the water could reach the flames. One of the walls at the back fell, and a Chinaman had a narrow escape. It was reported that he had been buried under the ruins, and a search party was organised to dig him out, but as they could not find him, they gave it up. Shortly afterwards a dilapidated looking individual appeared on the scene. He was the man who was supposed to have been buried on the ruins. It appears he was close to the wall when it fell, but ran away in time to escape serious injury. Being of a utilitarian turn of mind, he returned to find his cap which he had lost when the wall fell. The last engine left the locality at 8.30 p.m. The property was Chinese owned and is said to have been insured in a local and a German office for Tls. 100,000. We heard that the lessee of the pawnshop stated his loss was Tls. 22,000.

THE SCOTTISH HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.

STATEMENT OF SCOTLAND'S CLAIM FOR HOME RULE.

Home Rule, now a popular term, is used here to express shortly the right of the Scottish people to manage their own affairs.

There are some who assert that, although the Union of England and Scotland in 1707 was accomplished in defiance of the wishes of the Scottish Nation, and by bribery on the part of England, yet the benefits to Scotland have been so great as to counterbalance any inconveniences felt by it through the removal of its Legislature to London. This is an utter fallacy. What Scotland desired was a Federal, not an Incorporating Union. The Incorporating Union has been productive of untold evils to the smaller nation. The Union was carried through by the most shameful corruption, against the remonstrances of the Scottish Nation, the open hostility of the citizens of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and of a large section of the people in other districts of the Kingdom. Scotland entered the Union without a penny of debt upon her National resources. To-day she is a joint obligant in an enormous debt of nearly seven hundred and forty million pounds Sterling, mainly caused by the French War, fighting the enemy of England, not Scotland—for the Scots were always a peaceful people, at war with no country but England, and that only in self-defence. Prior to the Union we had free trade, free imports, and free exports. The cottar then enjoyed his mug of home-brewed ale, and the artisan his cup of claret, free of duty. Free trade was abolished, and heavy fiscal and excise duties were imposed, not only on all imports but also on exports. The Union was the main cause of two Rebellions in 1715 and 1745; after each of which some of the best blood of Scotland was shed upon the scaffold. The Capital of Scotland was well nigh ruined, and grass grew upon her streets. Scotland was drained of her best blood and of her treasure. To such a state of poverty did the country sink, that estates were purchased for less than the annual rental of the present day. The aristocracy and landed gentry became to a large extent non-resident, and this evil has increased every year. The Union

brought Secessions and Disruption upon the National Church, which, then the Church of nearly the whole people and in the van of freedom, has been rent into three divisions, producing bitterness and strife which have not yet been allayed. This was produced by the Act restoring Lay Patronage in the reign of Queen Anne, which was passed through Parliament against the desires of the whole Scottish Members.

To what cause then is due the material prosperity of Scotland? Our national prosperity is due to the mineral wealth of the country, the inventive genius of her sons, and the rise of the middle class. Modern mechanics, as well as political economy, sprang into existence in Scotland, and she in common with the rest of modern Europe shared in the prosperity of this century. It is the energy of the middle class, however, of which our nation is largely composed, that has created such great industrial centres as Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen. Had Scotland's industries been mostly agricultural, like those of Ireland, the result would have been the same as in that country, or as it exists in portions of the Highlands of Scotland at the present time.

What is the position of Scotland now? The fears which our ancestors entertained have proved only too well founded. Our National Institutions have been assailed by those who knew little and cared less about the national sentiment of our people. In England our Scottish Courts have been treated as non-existent, the jurisdiction of our Supreme Court has been set at naught, and in defiance of the Treaty of Union, Scotsmen are now compelled to appear in English Courts, if served with an English Writ while casually in England. The estates of deceased Scotchmen are dragged into Chancery, if, perchance, any small portion of them is situated in England. The Appeal to the House of Lords is only a means of oppression to poor Scottish litigants, but the English Law Lords often decide according to English opinion and in ignorance of Scottish Law. It is the highest compliment to the wisdom of our Scottish Parliaments that the Laws enacted by them have stood so well the test of time. The system of Law which Scotland has reared is the admiration of the Jurists of Europe. Modern requirements, however, call for the enactment of new laws, and here it is that the neglect of Scottish business tells most seriously upon the prosperity of the country. The legislative neglect of Scotland has been, and is, such as no other country in the world would have borne so long with patience. It is next to impossible to get any new laws passed for Scotland. The present compulsory Education Act was delayed for twenty-five years, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act for thirty years, after Scotland was ripe for legislation in regard to both. The law of Hypothec has not yet been entirely abolished, although this was demanded twenty-five years ago. The Imperial Parliament has become an unwieldy machine, completely congested and unable to overtake all its multifarious duties. There are many questions ripe for settlement in Scotland—such as Religious Equality, Land Laws, Liquor Traffic, Game Laws, Fishery Laws, Local Government Boards. These and all other questions affecting our Religion, Education, and the administration of Justice, can be properly settled only by a Scottish Legislature sitting in Scotland.

The pecuniary loss is no loss serious to Scotland. Our country is the most heavily taxed portion of the United Kingdom, as a few figures will show. In one year (1871), the taxation per head of the population was as follows:—Englishmen paid £2.2.11½; Scotchmen paid £2.12.6½; and Irishmen £1.6.0½. Scotchmen thus paid nearly 10s. per head more than Englishmen and more than double what Irishmen paid. Thus while Ireland contributed somewhere like eight millions to the Imperial Treasury, Scotland's contribution was upwards of

nine millions, although the population of Scotland is about a million less than that of Ireland. The results in any other years that may be selected within the last twenty-five years, though not so grossly unfair, are equally startling. During this period Scotland has paid annually into the Imperial Treasury nearly double the amount per head of the sum paid by Ireland, and from 2s. 6d. to 12s. more per head than the amount contributed by England. Scotland has, during these last twenty-five years, paid at least ten millions more in proportion than has been exacted from England. The exaction from Scotland, a comparatively poor country, of about a million a year of taxation more than should be imposed if the rate per head were the same as in England, is due mainly to the fact that while real estate in Scotland is assessed at its full actual rental, under Valuations carefully made annually, the Valuations in England are made only every third year, and at sums much below the actual rentals. Further, while Ireland contributes only about £1,200,000 to the Exchequer for the support of the Army and Navy, the interest of the National Debt, and other imperial charges, Scotland, after defraying her own expenses, sends upwards of £6,600,000 for these purposes. Ireland has been relieved of about ten million pounds of the loans got by her from the Imperial Exchequer during the last forty years, but Scotland has received no such consideration.

What return does Scotland get for her handsome contributions to the Imperial Purse? Putting aside Imperial Expenditure, which ought to benefit the three Kingdoms in equitable proportions, instead of being confined almost entirely to England, let us see what grants were received for "local or provincial purposes." During the year 1885, £495,480 was spent on Public Buildings in England, and £280,212 in Ireland; while Scotland had to be content with £10,000, which was all expended on the erection of Sheriff-Court Buildings. But it must be remembered that one-half of the cost of these buildings had to be raised by local taxation, while in England the whole cost of the erection of County Court Buildings is defrayed by the Treasury. Public money is thus spent with a lavish hand in England and Ireland, while a beggarly return is given to Scotland.

Now let us deal with the Salaries and Expenses of the Civil Departments of the three Kingdoms. The grants for the Salaries in the Civil Department were, to England, £532,249, to Ireland, £203,836, to Scotland, £53,464—not one-fourth of what was granted to Ireland and not one-tenth of the grants to England.

What were the expenses for the administration of Law and Justice in each of the three Kingdoms? English Law and Justice cost £3,911,341; Irish, £2,169,210; Scotch, £486,745. Our Universities and Scientific, Art, and other Institutions are starved, and grants are given to us with a stinted hand and doled out in a most niggardly manner. It has been truly said, "Ireland receives all benefits and few burdens; Scotland, all burdens and few benefits; England, burdens and benefits alike." Scotland is taxed for her locomotion, while it is free in Ireland and comparatively so in England. She is taxed to support the London Metropolitan police, none of the expense for the support of that force being defrayed by the Ratepayers of that City; while even the maintenance of the public parks in London is charged on the Imperial Revenue. Scotland is taxed to provide pensions for the English and Irish police; while her own police are denied a similar boon. The expenditure for Police and Education in Ireland is almost entirely provided for out of the Imperial Funds. It has been calculated that the annual loss to Scotland from having her affairs, including Scottish Private Bills, mismanaged in London, from over taxation, and from the expenditure in England alone of our proportion of the Im-

perial taxes, amounts to about two millions each year; while the other estimated losses to the country, from our nobility, gentry, public men, and officials requiring to live at the Seat of Government in London, bring up the grand total to over four million pounds, or a fine of one pound a head of our population paid to England every year.

This pecuniary loss has a most serious effect upon the prosperity of our country. A great deal of the wealth of Scotland is derived from her fisheries; but her coast is rock-bound, subject to violent storms, and our toilers of the sea take their lives in their hands while plying their ordinary avocations. A series of Harbours of Refuge would protect our fishermen and seamen, who could run for shelter from the pitiless gale, but it is only after years of clamour that we have succeeded in getting a promise from Government to erect one at Peterhead. We have no money to spend on these works: England takes all our money, and we are helpless. The millions Sterling of Scottish money which are yearly squandered in London would furnish eight of these Harbours of Refuge, and would soon make a network of them round our coast, and save the lives of thousands of our countrymen.

The cry of wretchedness comes yearly from our Highland population, and makes life bitter in the Lowlands of Scotland. Poverty and Poor Rates were at one time unknown in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Destitution and misery now prevail among our Crofters and Cottars. The imposition of Poor Rates gives little or no relief. Even many of those who are assessed are, through their poverty, unable to meet this burden. This misery and destitution are now spreading, and are largely attributable to the Seat of Government being in England. Our countrymen beseech us to send them bread, and our Government sends them soldiers and gunboats. Huntinggrounds are at a premium in the Highlands and Islands, and the natives of the glens, who have dwelt there from remote antiquity, have been removed to make way for deer forests. The land being thus taken from the people, numbers of them are driven into the larger towns, where they sink into the lowest grades of misery, many of them being found among, what are termed, the lapsed masses. How are we to assist them? The Imperial Parliament will do nothing until our people are goaded to fury and rise in revolt; then they pass a Crofters' Act, which only gives temporary relief and assists in making the wretchedness and misery more apparent.

All classes have to lament in Scotland the gradual closing up of the rural walks around our towns, and especially in many parts of the Highlands, by the encroachments of landlords and sportsmen. Many of them are Englishmen of great influence in Parliament, so that the wrongs thus inflicted on the public are denied a legislative remedy; and, as our present Lord Advocate replied, when urged lately by the Scottish Rights of Way Society to place the public rights of way in Scotland under the protection of the Procurators Fiscal, who prosecute every petty thief at the public expense, the Treasury will not give a shilling to defend the right of the public to traverse their native land. The "Land of brown heath and shaggy wood, land of the mountain and the flood," is no longer as open as it used to be to its toiling sons, and they are being deprived of the innocent recreations of the mountain and the river side.

Another serious drain to Scotland is the constant migration to London of her men of talent. Whenever a Scottish painter rises to eminence he removes to London, where most of the nobility and gentry of Scotland reside, who ought to be the natural patrons of Scottish arts. Our literary men do the same, musicians and poets follow, and "Edina, Scotia's darling seat," is rapidly sinking into the position of a pro-

vincial town. This would be remedied to a great extent by the restoration of "Legislation's sovereign powers." She might then hope to retain her own sons, and thus better to deserve the name of Modern Athens.

Efforts have been made from time to time to obtain a remedy from the Imperial Parliament, but as time rolls on, matters grow worse, and London become larger and richer every year. The time assigned to Scottish business in the House of Commons is the small hours of the morning, and after the Scottish Members have debated among themselves, the English Members troop in at the sound of the division-bell and vote dead against the Scottish, if so instructed by the Party Whip, and by their numerical majority, swamp them. This has been done again and again, in measures which the hearts of the Scottish people were set on seeing passed into law.

The House of Commons contains 670 members. England and Wales send 495, Ireland sends 103, and Scotland sends only 72 members. According to population, Ireland is over and Scotland is under-represented; but what is more serious is the difficulty of finding suitable Scotchmen to undergo the expense, worry, and breaking up of family ties involved in attendance for more than half the year at the sittings of Parliament in London. To the London Barrister a Seat for a Scottish Constituency secures professional advancement without interfering with his business. Accordingly, we find among our 72 Members of Parliament, 32—nearly one half,—of whom 16 are London Barristers, and other 16 have no residence in Scotland. Our Country appears to have become the happy hunting-ground of the English Carpet-bagger. Can it be wondered at, if, with such Representatives, the interests of Scotland are neither understood nor protected?

If we had legislation for Scotland in Scotland, and for Imperial matters in London, the comparatively short Sessions would form no obstacle to our obtaining a real Scottish Representation. Our landed proprietors, who are now thankful to return to their estates if they can keep them, would gladly discharge Parliamentary duties in their own Capital, and the representation of a Scottish Constituency would be brought within the reach of many an able Scottish workman who is shut out for the present from the sphere of his most laudable ambition.

Let us here briefly recapitulate the evils that afflict our country from having lost the control of her own national affairs:—

- 1.—Legislative neglect.
- 2.—Unjust taxation draining the resources of the country.
- 3.—Unfair distribution and expenditure of the National and Imperial Revenues.
- 4.—The perpetuation of strife among our Churches.
- 5.—Usurpation of English Courts over domiciled Scotchmen and Scottish Successions.
- 6.—The Appeal to the House of Lords a means of oppressing poor Scottish litigants, and altering the Laws of Scotland to suit English opinion.
- 7.—General neglect of the Fishing and Mining Industries.
- 8.—Grave defects in the Land Laws.
- 9.—The closing of the old paths, and other means of innocent recreation.
- 10.—The expatriation of native talent.
- 11.—The deterioration of our Parliamentary representation.
- 12.—Annoyance and expense arising from the administration of Scottish business in London.

To cure these and other evils which afflict our country, the restoration of a National Legislature and Executive has become a necessity. No scheme to facilitate Private Bill legislation, nor any Convention or Assembly in Scotland to consider Scottish measures, prior to their disposal in the Imperial Parliament, will meet the needs of our case. Our Laws, affecting Scotland

alone, must be passed in Scotland, where alone they are to be administered. While we desire the right thus to manage our own National affairs, we also claim the right to be heard in the Imperial Parliament on all questions touching the interest of our mighty Empire. There is no desire on our part to impair the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament—the integrity of which must be preserved by the proper representation at Westminster of each portion of the United Kingdom. In the delegation by the Imperial Parliament to each of the three Kingdoms of the powers required for its internal legislation and administration, we recognise the necessity of protecting the rights of minorities by prohibiting undue interference with life, liberty, and property. While Scotchmen first, and Britons afterwards, we would welcome the opportunity which would then be given to the Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire to send representatives to the Imperial Parliament, if it were relieved of the local legislation which at present retards the great plan of Imperial Federation.

This movement is no new movement, for, since that day on which the Scottish Union Commissioners had to fly for their lives before the fury of Edinburgh citizens, eager to prevent their country from being incorporated with its powerful neighbour, down to the present time, there has always existed a band of patriotic Scotsmen who have looked forward to again beholding Scotland managing her own National affairs. Through these long years this hope has never been lost sight of. It seems brighter at the present time, and since the Scottish Home Rule Association was formed in 1886 its membership has rapidly increased, and now includes a considerable number of the Electors of Scotland. The movement, however, receives comparatively little support from the upper and middle classes, some of whom are blinded by the glamour of the conflict about Home Rule for Ireland, and others, wrapped in selfish ease and apathy, are indifferent to a National movement unless it closely affects their own personal interests. Many of our Scottish Members of Parliament view the movement with a jealous eye, knowing that, once accomplished, their occupation would be gone. But, like all other National movements, its strength lies among the people, and history is only repeating itself. It was the common people who in time past led the movement that preserved our National Independence. It was the common people who in time past led the movement which achieved our Religious Liberty. Again, it is the common people who fortunately possess now the power as well as the patriotism, that mainly support the present movement against the thralldom of having our National affairs mismanaged in England.

Edinburgh, February 1888.

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

Camels' hair, rugs, and straw braid are, as is well-known, the principal exports from Tientsin. Of late the irregularity of length in straw-braiding and the adulteration in camels' hair have occasioned a representation from the foreign merchants communicated through the Consuls to the Taotai Superintendent of Customs at Tientsin, who has issued a proclamation enjoining a reform in these respects.

In Anhui a coppersmith's wife laid the baby, a fine boy of ten months, in a large tub to keep him safe as she had to leave the house on business. The child fell asleep, and the father, not noticing it, threw his long cotton coat into the tub, concealing the infant, and called a lad to pour in boiling water to wash it. The child gave one feeble cry, and then his little soul had passed through the spirit-gate. The mother in her distress wanted to commit suicide

and follow her child, and was with great difficulty dissuaded from doing so.

A Tipao named T'ang Tze-king, while confined in the Shanghai Magistrate's prison for short payment of land-tax, was squeezed by a criminal named Chow Kwei and two gaolers named Hing Fa and F'eng K'ing-ying out of four dollars, under threats of torture if he did not pay. The Magistrate getting intelligence of the extortion, on Saturday (1st June) held an enquiry, after the conclusion of which he sentenced Chow-kwei to 400 blows of the bamboo, Hing Ta to stand for a period in the wooden cage, and F'eng K'ing-ying to 60 blows, and one month in the cangue.—*Shen-pao*.

At Kao-Ju, in the Yangchow Prefecture, Kiangsu, on the 13th May at the third watch of the night the people heard a sound of laughter from the sky. Opening their doors and looking out, they saw the sky had a bright white appearance all round, shot with red streaks, and a sound descended like human laughter. Is this a good omen?—*Hu Pao*.

At Kao-yu (Yangchow) when a widow marries again, she first presents the temple of the Tutelary God of the City with a new wooden threshold, believing that by this offering she will avert from herself the doom with which widows who marry again are threatened in the next world, of being tied with their arms round a red-hot iron pillar. Some days ago a new threshold was presented by a widow who had not been in that forlorn condition a full hundred days. Even if she escapes the fiery column, with what face can she meet her first husband in the world of shades?

On 23rd May a herd of 340 ponies were brought into Peking through the Teh-sheng Gate for the use of the cavalry. These ponies came from Chang-kia K'ow (Kalgan.)—*Hu-pao*.

The Shanghai Magistrate has lately shown that he is in earnest in his proclamation against cruelty to slave-girls bought for a life of shame. An infamous woman who was convicted of so ill-treating one of these unfortunates, as to drive her to suicide, has received 200 blows with the whip and been led through the quarters where such cruelties most frequently occur, bearing on a board on her back a metrical proclamation detailing her offence, and warning other people not to imitate her.—*Shen Pao*.

According to the new Treaty with Portugal, Chinese criminals escaping to Macao are extradited to the Chinese Authorities; and on 24th May two Chinese Government boats took away 22 of such criminals. This class can now no longer use Macao as a haven of refuge from the punishment of their misdeeds.—*Hu Pao*.

One of the ladies of the Emperor's harem, of high rank lately died, and the following are the masses prescribed in connection with her obsequies:—On 26th May her coffin was to be placed in a mortuary chapel, at T'ien Ts'un, and to be watched night and day by soldiers. One month later, on 27th June, 60 Lama priests were to chant prayers or masses for 7 days; from the 2nd day of the 5th moon, masses would be said for another 7 days; and from the 17th day of the same month (July) for a third period of 7 days.—*Shen Pao*.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 4th June.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.,
Acting Chief Justice.

LUNA BENJAMIN v. R. E. WAINEWRIGHT.
Mr. H. S. WILKINSON for the plaintiff.
Mr. WAINEWRIGHT defended in person.

On the resumed hearing of this case this morning.

HIS LORDSHIP said he did not wish to disarrange the line of procedure which Mr. Wainewright had marked out, but at the same time it was the desire of his Lordship to hear as soon as possible what Mr. Wainewright had to say on the point of Champerty.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT said there were two other points which he should like to take up first. The case on the other side had been, from the beginning, a laboured attempt to establish a purely technical case without regard to anything like justice or truth. He had felt very reluctant to take advantage of any technical point in the case, which was one in which his personal honour was concerned. The learned counsel on the other side had brought forward a number of charges against him although he had appeared anxious to say that they were only made in a Pickwickian sense.

Mr. WILKINSON—I deny that I brought forward any charges.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT, resuming, said that Mr. Wilkinson had charged him with using undue influence, and being guilty of fraud and champerty, and in effect based his case on the theory that he (Mr. Wainewright) was trying to rob Mrs. Benjamin, that he had got his client, Mr. Benjamin, to sign an agreement which was unjust, while under undue influence, and that when Mr. Benjamin was dead he was trying to rob his representatives. These were serious charges to make, though no one, he thought, believed them except perhaps the learned Counsel himself; as far as he could learn he was alone in that. He (Mr. Wainewright), on account of the way in which the case had been conducted so far, did not feel himself precluded from taking every advantage which he could get to get rid of an unjust and most improper claim. As the case now stood no evidence had been given upon the other side, but a number of innuendoes had been introduced, which were not evidence. Mr. Wilkinson had stated, in his opening, that the case was narrowed down to the question whether the agreement confirmed by the document of the 19th October, 1885, could stand, and if it could not stand the issues must be found in favour of his client. He (Mr. Wainewright) for the present purpose admitted that the assertion was true, and said that if then the plaintiff's case was narrowed down to that point, it had entirely failed. This proceeding was one to attach something or other under the Judicature Acts and rules,—and his consent to certain issues had been signed, though whether or not they ought to have been signed he was not quite certain. These issues were first "Whether the said Robert Ernest Wainewright was on the 28th day of December, 1887, indebted to Benjamin David Benjamin etc." (Mr. Wainewright then read the other three issues which we have already given.) He now submitted that the result of the evidence that had been given, coupled with the admission of the learned counsel for the plaintiff, went to show that all that now remained was an uncertain and unascertained amount. Supposing that the agreement of October 1885 were upset, what would then have to be done would be to have a taxation of the costs, to have an account taken and, even then it might turn out that he was not indebted in any way to Mr. Benjamin's estate. On the subject of attachment of debts he would refer his Lordship to Wilson's Judicature Acts Order 45, Rule 1, and the note thereto under the heading of 'Debts not attachable.' Mr. Wainewright read the note referred to from which it appeared that debts to be attachable "must be presently owing" and that unascertained unliquidated debts cannot be attached, and referred his Lordship to the case of Johnson v. Diamond, 24 Law Journal Exchequer, 217; to the case of Jones v. Thompson 27 Law Journal Q.B., p. 234, and to the words of Baron Parke thereon; "It was perfectly clear that the Legislature never

intended to attach causes of action. In that case it was held that a verdict for damages without "judgment" could not be attached.

His LORDSHIP said that what Mr. Wilkinson said was that Mr. Wainwright had not discharged himself of the Tls. 45,000 he admitted receiving.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said that Jones v. Thompson had been approved of in the cases of Hall v. Pritchett, 3, Q.B. Div., p. 215, and Webb v. Staunton, 11, Q.B. Div., p. 518. He contended that the case was now brought down to this: that there was a chance that on investigation something might be found due. But that was not a subject for attachment. Mrs. Benjamin was going on a fishing expedition to try and find if there was not something due, and if there was then she asked for an attachment. But he said that the Court could not attach an unascertained balance and that in the present proceeding the balance could not be ascertained at all. Then, further, he submitted that Mrs. Benjamin as a judgment creditor could not in theory set up a claim which Mr. Benjamin never attempted to set up himself. It was necessary that he should have done something in order to make any claim upon him (Mr. Wainwright) and he never had done anything, and Mrs. Benjamin could not take his place. All she had done as the case now stood was to get up the paper of the 27th December, 1887, which was full of mistakes, and get Mr. Benjamin, who did not understand its contents to put his name to it. He asked His Lordship had he taken note of that point.

His LORDSHIP—Yes, that a judgment creditor cannot set up a claim when the creditor himself did not.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—In this proceeding I go upon the ground that there is no debt to attach.—Resuming his argument, Mr. Wainwright said that the next point to which he would draw his Lordship's attention was the question whether or not the Solicitor's Acts applied out here at all. His Lordship was aware of the circumstances different from those at home, under which the legal profession practised in Shanghai.

Mr. WILKINSON objected that it was not open to Mr. Wainwright now to make this contention. He had in his opening stated that he relied on the Solicitors Acts.

His LORDSHIP said he had not heard Mr. Wainwright say whether he now contemplated that the Acts did not apply.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, continuing, said that surely he was entitled to point out to the Court that there was very great reason to believe that the Acts did not apply to legal practitioners in Shanghai. The latter were all admitted to practise in the Court under Section 41, of the Order in Council of 1865.

His LORDSHIP—Is your point that the Solicitors' Remuneration Acts do not apply here?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT replied that his contention was that no lawyer practising here was bound by them. He then read the 41st Section of the Order in Council which set forth that the Judge of the Supreme Court might from time to time admit fit persons to practice in the Supreme Court as barristers, attorneys or solicitors or in any of those capacities. Practitioners had for years past been admitted to practise in all three capacities. He himself happened to be a solicitor in origin, while Mr. Wilkinson was a barrister. Surely if the Acts applied to him (Mr. Wainwright) they also applied to the learned Counsel for the plaintiff.

A former Chief Judge had admitted Mr. Eames, an American Councillor at law, to practise in the Court and another American lawyer had so practised since; all lawyers in Shanghai practised as barristers and solicitors, and there was no official scale of costs as applying between solicitor and client. There was an under-

standing at present that the charge for an interview, was now Tls. 10 but there was nothing to prevent them reverting to a charge of Tls. 25. The Chief Justice had sometimes taken pleasure in showing him (Mr. Wainwright) his old bill book and how he got Tls. 100 on an entry of a line, and he (Mr. Wainwright) did not know that strictly speaking a client could have his solicitor's bill of costs taxed.

His LORDSHIP—But they have been taxed.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said—Very seldom and His Lordship with his experience would know what a difficult thing it was to sit down and tax a bill of costs in Shanghai. He had had one bill of costs taxed, and in the end it cost his client more than if he had paid the amount in the beginning. He submitted that that did not make a scale of costs for there really was none. If the Act did not apply to one class of practitioners here, it certainly should not apply to another. Now supposing these points were decided against him, he would have to go back to the technical points relied upon by the other side. Mr. Wilkinson's first point was that the agreement should have been signed by both parties, and he quoted the cases *in re Lewis* and *Russell, Son & Scott* in support of this contention. With regard to the case *in re Lewis*, it was a suit in which the agreement was signed by the solicitor alone, and there it was held that it was not an agreement within the Attorneys and Solicitors Act 1870, Chief Justice Coleridge saying that an agreement in writing within the meaning of section 4 of the Act must be an agreement signed by both parties. One reason for holding this was that otherwise it would always be possible for a Solicitor to place a document signed by himself only and containing terms favourable to him before a client and then contend that the client was bound by it. The remarkable point about that case was that the agreement was signed by the solicitor alone. Then this was apparently accepted as good law in *Russell, Son and Scott* without any question at all; the point seems never to have been discussed. The case of *Russell, Son and Scott* was one where a verbal agreement made by the client to pay the solicitor a lump sum for past costs was held not binding on the client. But there was another case in which *in re Lewis* was discussed. He referred to the case of *Bewley v. Atkinson*, 13 Chan. Div., p. 299. There Lord Justice Thesiger expressed his dissent from the view that an agreement under the Act must necessarily be signed by both parties, and said that although Lord Coleridge no doubt, in delivering the judgment of the Court (*in re Lewis*) used expressions which were wider than were actually required, he thought that those expressions must be limited to the facts of the case.

He (Mr. Wainwright) thought that was a very good comment upon the case *in re Lewis*.

His LORDSHIP—Who decided it?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said it was heard by a full Court of Appeal, Lords Justices James, Baggallay, and Thesiger.

His LORDSHIP—And what Judge said that?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Lord Justice Thesiger.

His LORDSHIP—The others said nothing about *in re Lewis*?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said he did not think they did. Then looking at the Act of 1881 his Lordship would see that the Legislature did not think it necessary to say anything about a double signature. Section 8 had reference to one class, a very large class, of business, and there was no reason why one class of business should be treated in one way, and another class in another, and in spite of the case of *in re Lewis* the Act of 1881 said that if the agreement was signed by the client it was binding, and he thought that that was a very pertinent comment upon *in re Lewis*, a purely techni-

cal case. He (Mr. Wainwright) contended that the agreement of the 19th Oct., 1885, made with Mr. Benjamin when the work was done, and which confirmed the verbal agreement of September, was really tantamount to an agreement signed by both parties. It was equivalent to a perfect full agreement. He could not see what more there was to do to make the agreement valid, for all real purposes and morally And he submitted that the technicality put forward by the learned Counsel was one that ought not to prevail. He could also mention the case of *Jennings v. Johnson*, Law Reports 8, Com. Pleas, p. 425, in which it was held that an agreement by an attorney with his client to charge him nothing if he lost the action, and to take nothing for costs out of any money that might be awarded to him, need not be in writing.

His LORDSHIP—In that case the Attorney was not to charge costs if he failed?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—He says—To charge him nothing if he loses, and "if I get anything I won't take my costs out of it."

His LORDSHIP—In that case he would do the work for nothing.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—He could sue the client afterwards for the costs, and get the money. Here the client afterwards brought an action to recover £45 retained by the solicitor out of £100 which he had recovered, and then denied the agreement.

His LORDSHIP—The Solicitor tried to set up in effect that it was not binding because it was not in writing?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT assented and said that the Chief Justice in that case had remarked that to promise to charge nothing for costs, is not champerty. He only mentioned the case as it (the present case) might turn upon this point. Then with regard to the next point, champerty, as he understood it, the only case cited by Mr. Wilkinson was the case *in re the Attorneys and Solicitors Act 1870* where the Master of the Rolls said that in his opinion the agreement was pure champerty, though he (Mr. Wainwright) failed to see how it was. The Master of the Rolls simply said it without any argument upon the point; it was a mere observation thrown out. The agreement in that case was that the solicitor stipulated to receive 10 per cent. upon the value of the property recovered; and the Master of the Rolls said it was champerty, though he did not say why it was champerty. The Court of Exchequer in the same year, 1875, held that there was nothing improper in a solicitor being paid 4 per cent. on the value of the property, and he (Mr. Wainwright) with all respect for so great an authority as the late Master of the Rolls did not see where the difference was, except it was in the 6 per cent. The case he referred to was *Rees v. Williams*, Law Reports 10 Exchequer, p. 200, but he would not read it through as it was very long. However he might say that there was no suggestion that there was any champerty in that case, though there was a commission to the Solicitor of 4 per cent. The Act of 1881 expressly talked about commission. The Act of 1870 provided that a Solicitor might make an agreement with his client for payment either by a gross sum, or commission, percentage, or salary, or otherwise. It expressly contemplated commission, in non contentious business. He submitted that the present case could not be governed by champerty despite the words of so great an authority as the Master of the Rolls. The Court had first got to consider what champerty really was. Wharton's Law Lexicon at page 164 defined champerty thus: "Champerty, properly a bargain between plaintiff or defendant in a suit with a third person, *campum partem*, to divide between them the land or other matter sued for, in the event of the litigant being successful in the suit, whereupon the champertor is to carry on the party's suit or action at his own expense; or it is the purchasing of the right of action or suit of another person. It was chiefly upon the

ground of champerty that the Courts of Common Law refused to recognise the assignment of debts and other rights of action and securities. Every champerty implies a maintenance, but every maintenance is not a champerty. The Courts of Equity as well as the Courts of Law, would repudiate any agreement made between a creditor or third person to maintain a suit of the former, and share the profits resulting from the success of the suit for it, establishing a clear case of champerty."

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, continuing, said he would read the definition of the next word "Champertor" from the same authority. "Champertors are persons who move pleas or suits or cause them to be moved either, by their own procurement, or by others and sue them at their proper costs, in order to have part of the land in variance, or part of the gain."—He submitted that the definition did not apply to him in any way: there was nothing which he had done that made it apply to him, and he quoted the definition of Hawkins given at page 719 in Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, last edition, in support of his argument. Champerty was to carry on a suit at the solicitor's own expense and there was not even a pretence that he had carried the case against Sassoons at his own expense. As far as the agreement went it shewed that Mr. Benjamin was satisfied that he had been wronged. He had no means; he was in a state of poverty. But he was satisfied that a wrong had been done him; and so was he, (Mr. Wainwright), and so he agreed that he would do the necessary work and Mr. Benjamin agreed that if he could he would pay him a fixed sum. To begin with, according to one of the cases he (Mr. Wainwright) had cited he would have been apparently justified in working for nothing. Mr. Benjamin had a claim for Tls. 200,000, and whether it was all to be recovered or not, he was certain, if he got anything, to get a very considerable sum of money—and as it turned out he recovered over Tls. 120,000—he said if he (Mr. Wainwright) recovered anything he was perfectly willing to pay him Tls. 25,000. He (defendant) did not say "if I get nothing I will not ask you for anything." There was nothing in the agreement to preclude him (Mr. Wainwright), if Mr. Benjamin became a wealthy man, from suing him for costs.

Mr. WILKINSON—Mr. Wainwright said in his evidence that according to the agreement he would recover nothing if the money was not recovered by Mr. Benjamin.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT strongly dissented and stated that what he said was that he did not expect to get anything if he didn't recover, because he knew that Mr. Benjamin had nothing to give him. He never agreed that if he did not recover anything, he should get nothing.

Mr. WILKINSON said that in his cross-examination he asked Mr. Wainwright, did the agreement accurately represent what was meant, and he replied that it did; and in reply to a further question he said he was not to get anything if he did not recover anything. But he (Counsel) had not got a copy of his Lordship's notes.

His LORDSHIP remarked that he had the previous day read his notes over to see if it contained such a statement by Mr. Wainwright, but he had not been able to find it.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT repeated that he never intended to convey the meaning imputed to him by Mr. Wilkinson, and added that the reason he said he expected to get nothing was purely on account of Mr. Benjamin having nothing to give him then. But he never said he would not claim anything in the event of Mr. Benjamin becoming able to pay.

Mr. WILKINSON delaying for some time in the endeavour to find the disputed passage.

His LORDSHIP said they had better go on.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Yes, my Lord, if we wait until it is found we shall wait till

next week. He next referred to the case of *Sprye v. Porter*, 26 Law Journal, Q.B. p. 64, from which he read some of the remarks of the Counsel therein appearing, and the decision of Lord Campbell. Resuming his argument, he said what he stipulated for payment of was a professional fee for his services, and not anything by way of commission. When he and Mr. Benjamin came to speak of terms, he simply said, "I expect a fee of Tls. 25,000," and it was in no sense an agreement to take any part of the profits or any percentage. Neither did he do anything in the case to promote unnecessary litigation, but on the contrary he stopped litigation as it happened. There was another case in (26 Law Journal, Chan.) which he would cite for his Lordship's attention, the case of *Knight v. Bowyer* at page 796. In that case the solicitor purchased certain annuities in litigation and his right was disputed and it was held that there was no champerty. But in the present case the question of payment should have been raised by Mr. Benjamin and not by his creditor. A judgment creditor has no *locus standi* in the Court; that was all he would say about the point of champerty which there were no reasonable or legal grounds for sustaining.

Mr. WILKINSON directed his Lordship's attention to the newspaper report (*Daily News*) on the second day. After he asked Mr. Wainwright, did Mr. Benjamin fully understand the agreement he entered into, and Mr. Wainwright said he did, he then as reported put this question to Mr. Wainwright: "And you were not to get anything if he did not recover something of the Tls. 200,000?" To this Mr. Wainwright replied: "I did not expect to get anything, because I knew that Mr. Benjamin had nothing to give me. He always agreed to and considered that he gave me Tls. 25,000 absolutely that was if I recovered anything and somebody else had to pay it."

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said all he said was that there was nothing in the agreement to preclude him suing for his bill of costs, and he did not say that if he got nothing he would not sue for his costs.

His LORDSHIP said these were not exactly the terms used.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said it was so in effect. The rest of the case really resolved itself into an application for taxation of his bill of costs. A judgment creditor simply asked that he (Mr. Wainwright) be ordered to bring in his bill of costs that it might be taxed.

His LORDSHIP—Is that your application Mr. Wilkinson?

Mr. WILKINSON—No, my Lord, certainly not.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said that if this was not his learned friend's object he was at a loss to know what his references to costs being taxed after twelve or fifteen months were intended for.

Mr. WILKINSON said that what he said was that Mr. Wainwright received on Mr. Benjamin's account Tls. 45,000 and he had got to discharge himself of that. On the 28th December last he was owing Mr. Benjamin the sum of Tls. 45,000 less such sums as he could account for. He (Counsel) did not want Mr. Wainwright to produce his bills of costs. If he did not, then he owed the whole Tls. 45,000, less such sums other than fees as he could account for, but if he wishes to produce his bill then he owed that sum less such fees and such other sums as he could account for.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said that Mr. Wilkinson had quoted a great many cases to show that bill of costs could be taxed, notwithstanding lapse of time &c. but they were all different from the present one. The question of costs was in most of these cases raised by the client himself, and there had been nothing brought to show or suggest in any of these cases that a third party could come forward and ask that a bill of

costs should be taxed in the hope that he could knock something off for himself. In fact it was quite the other way. The 6th and 7th Vic. Cap 73 Sec. 37 expressly named the person chargeable with the bill as the person who in all circumstances should make the application to the court to have the costs taxed, and Sec. 38 of that act said that if a third party were liable to pay, or had paid the bill of costs he might apply to have it taxed, by putting himself in the position of the first person. But here there was no pretence that Mrs. Benjamin had paid or was liable to pay any bill of costs.

His LORDSHIP—That is not in contention on the other side. She does not want to have your bill of costs taxed. It is for you to make out a bill of costs, and all she says at present is that she cannot discharge you from the Tls. 45,000 until you have accounted for it.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Then I fail to see why all these cases about re-opening of the settlement and taxation were introduced.

Mr. WILKINSON said that when he referred to these cases he only referred to them that for the sake of analogy; he stated that there being but few cases relating to agreements for lump sums, he had to go to other cases to see the views which the Courts held as to the bills of costs and his point with regard to bills which had been paid, and had been afterwards upset, was that *a fortiori* in similar circumstances a sum claimed under an agreement and which had not been paid would be disallowed and that the circumstances of these cases were so far similar to the present one that the principle of the decisions in these cases applied to the present one. That was his argument whether it was right or not.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said with reference to the case *In Re Dickson*, that it was a case of taxation after payment. There the bill was taxed on the application of the residuary legatee, out of whose estate it had to come, and the application there was made within twelve months.

His LORDSHIP said as he understood it Mr. Wilkinson had referred to these cases lest Mr. Wainwright should rely upon the fact that the bills had been paid, and therefore the learned Counsel for the plaintiff, endeavoured to show in advance that payment out of moneys placed in the hands of solicitor was no payment at all.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said that the next case, *in re Strother* went into the point more fully there the head note was "Taxation after payment."

His LORDSHIP remarked that note was wrong; though it would look as if there had been payment, while it was that the bill had only been presented.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said that there was another case, *in re Street* in 10 Equity, which Mr. Wilkinson had relied upon in support of his contention that there had been actually no payment here. In that case it was laid down that there could be no payment until he client had all the items before him and knew all the facts. Now here in the present case there was an express authority signed by his client, Mr. Benjamin, when he knew all the facts, and he (Mr. Wainwright) could not see how it could be possibly said that this was not a legal payment. Would it have made any difference if Mr. Benjamin had taken Tls. 25,000 in his hand, and handed them to him, (Mr. Wainwright)? He did everything he possibly could to make it a complete payment. In the case of *Watson v. Rodwell* cited by Mr. Wilkinson where undue influence was charged the Solicitor was in the habit of making advances to the plaintiff who was a lady of over 70 years of age, and on the strength of that case he (Mr. Wilkinson) charged him (Mr. Wainwright) with undue influence.

His LORDSHIP said that was not as he understood it. What Mr. Wilkinson said was that there was undue influence in a technical sense, that the solicitor being in

the habit of making advances to his client, the solicitor had undue influence over him.

Mr. WILKINSON said Mr. Wainwright had pointed out the day before how much he advanced to Mr. Benjamin.

Mr. Wainwright said that prior to September 1885 he had made no cash advances to Mr. Benjamin, but he had incurred some liability for him on two occasions. Then, again, Mr. Wilkinson said that Mr. Benjamin never understood the full meaning of the agreement he was entering into, but certainly he had not shown that he was in the position of the old lady in the case *Watson and Rodwell*, and he (Mr. Wainwright) strongly resented the imputation.

His LORDSHIP—I do not suppose that Mr. Wilkinson meant more than this; that Mr. Benjamin as a client had such confidence in you that when you presented the agreement he signed it.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said Mr. Benjamin was quite smart enough not to sign away money merely because he was asked to do so. There was no evidence that he was in such a state of mind. He then referred to the case of *in re Pybus* from which it appeared that the Solicitor's charges must be so gross as to amount to fraud. In that case the client had asked for his bill of costs to be taxed and the Solicitor disregarded the request. Then as to the case of *in re Boycott*, he did not think that he would trouble the Court by reading it. The case of *in re Norman* was a later case, but it was hardly necessary to read it through. Here he said there was an agreement made directly with his client, and Mr. Benjamin himself had said so because he signed a confirmation of it after the event. Mr. Benjamin said after he knew what was going to be recovered as the result of my exertions that he recognised that agreement and he signed a formal ratification of it. It may have been invalid on a technical ground, but he only had the right to say so. It was not for a stranger to the agreement to come forward and say it will suit him or her better to sue to upset the agreement. It was quite true that Mr. Benjamin was content to stand by the agreement for two years and a quarter, and if he had not been satisfied with it he would have sued him (Mr. Wainwright) to upset it. But Mrs. Benjamin could not come forward to have it upset, and there was no precedent for such a position. He then read Sec. 10 of the Act of 1870, which specified the class of persons who could move to upset such an agreement, and who it would be seen were only those liable to pay the bill, or the legal representatives of the person liable or those entitled to be paid money.

Mr. WILKINSON—Being entitled to be paid. That is it.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT resuming said that Mrs. Benjamin could not come forward and claim, considering that Mr. Benjamin himself had been satisfied with the agreement for over two years. It did not mean that any third party could come along to try to upset the agreement; it might as well be said that a tailor to whom Mr. Benjamin was owing money could come forward and say to the lawyer "I have heard that you made an agreement with Mr. Benjamin nearly three years ago, and I want to see if I cannot upset that agreement and have my tailor's bill paid out of it." It was only the client himself, or the representative of the client who could test the question whether the agreement was valid or not; and hungry creditors skirmishing around to see what they could devour, could not raise the question. He had already cited the section prescribing 12 months as the time in which an application for the taxation of costs could be made. Here, more than twelve months had elapsed; and the party who paid the money has never said a word against it, except in this letter of the 27th December 1887, and he submitted that the present applicant had no *locus standi* to re-open the agreement. He (Mr. Wainwright) had proved the agreement and the time had

gone for upsetting it, and there was no precedent for saying it was an unfair agreement. It was an agreement perfectly fair and reasonable under the circumstances. He was acting as Counsel as well as Solicitor, and he was invited by Mr. Benjamin to fix his fee, and he did so, and in looking at all the circumstances he did not think that any man conversant with all the circumstances would think that the agreement was unfair or unreasonable. Mr. Benjamin who knew what he, (Mr. Wainwright), got never said anything against it, but signed a formal confirmation of it, and remained perfectly still, never complaining about it except in this letter of the 27th December, which he (Mr. Wainwright) had already characterised, and which was full of misstatements. It was a letter got up, and put before a dying man whose brain was gone, and he put his name to it in a way that was hardly legible.

His LORDSHIP said that it was unfortunate that he had been asked to read the examination of Mr. Benjamin on the judgment summons.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said that he had not asked his Lordship to read it but merely to lend it to him.

His LORDSHIP—You made remarks on certain things of which there is no evidence.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I think my Lord that all I referred to is in evidence, and that I have proved everything.

His LORDSHIP—You have mentioned a Chief Justice and his bills; yet in the witness box no reference was made to it in evidence, and it is not at all nice.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—My Lord, I did not think that you would take me as implying that that had been in evidence.

His LORDSHIP—This was all thrown in for a purpose, but what that purpose is I am not going now to enquire. I know that I read the evidence given by Mr. Benjamin and I was under the impression that it was at your desire.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—The evidence of Mr. Benjamin!

His LORDSHIP—Certainly.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—That evidence is not before the Court, your Lordship. It is not in evidence.

His LORDSHIP—It was referred to in the case.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I was asked some question about proceedings that had been taken when I was not present.

His LORDSHIP—It was in consequence of that that you came to see what was said, and I turned it up. You asked to be supplied with a copy and a copy was consequently furnished to you.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—It is not in evidence. I am stating what I believe to be the truth, and I only stand upon what I conceive to be the justice of my own case, and my conscience is perfectly clear in the matter. There has been nothing in what I have heard said or suggested that has shaken my firm belief that I have done nothing I am ashamed of or regard as improper.

His LORDSHIP said that Mr. Wainwright asked him the other day what the course of procedure would be, and whether if evidence were brought forward on the other side he would have the right to reply, and he (his Lordship) said that he thought not, but if he, his Lordship, had to consider the matter again, he would say that he would like to hear some reply. If Mr. Wilkinson now had a reply which Mr. Wainwright thought would be to his disadvantage, his Lordship would reconsider the matter and allow the case to follow its usual course. If Mr. Wainwright thought that the reply of Mr. Wilkinson to any of the cases cited, or to the whole case generally would be to his disadvantage he could reply if he chose.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said it was a difficult question to answer. He regretted very much that he had acquiesced in allowing

the case to be chopped up in the way it had been. It was most inconvenient.

His LORDSHIP did not see the inconvenience of the course; and observed that Mr. Wilkinson had cited certain authorities to prove that if his chief contention were upheld, it would make the calling of further evidence wholly unnecessary. Now Mr. Wainwright said that he regretted acquiescing in that course being followed.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT answered in the affirmative.

His LORDSHIP said he thought the course adopted would shorten the case.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said there were two questions which he had raised, namely the question whether Mrs. Benjamin was entitled as a garnishee creditor to have the agreement investigated, and the point as to the applicability of the Solicitors' Acts. These were two fresh points and he had no objection to Mr. Wilkinson replying to them. As to his point about Champerty he (Mr. Wainwright) did not mind it, and would say no more about it.

His LORDSHIP—You would like to reply to those two points, Mr. Wilkinson?

Mr. WILKINSON said he would reply if his Lordship desired to hear him.

His LORDSHIP, to Mr. Wainwright—I take it that in the account marked E, which you have put in, you do not want to prove all the payments. That is, you proved the items up to a certain amount and I suppose the others are admitted?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Yes, your Lordship.

Mr. WILKINSON intimated that he did not desire to go further into that part of the investigation.

His LORDSHIP—There were some little corrections made.

Mr. WILKINSON said that he had not brought any evidence to oppose what Mr. Wainwright had said. There might be still some little things to correct, in the account, but there was he believed nothing serious, and for all practical purposes it might be considered that the amounts stated in the account had been paid. He would now reply to the two new points taken by Mr. Wainwright. But there was one new contention made by Mr. Wainwright which scarcely fell under the head of these two points; that was, that in this case the plaintiff was going for unliquidated damages. Counsel thought that point required no serious argument at all. They were not going for unliquidated damages but for debt. The cases cited by Mr. Wainwright were all cases of unliquidated damages Mr. Wainwright referred to them as if supporting the proposition that the plaintiff could not recover because the garnishee did not admit the debt. But the rules under the Judicature Acts under which these proceedings have been brought expressly provide for the case of the garnishee denying indebtedness, and there was no case in which the Rule could be applied if it did not apply in the present case. That objection was made altogether too late. The order had been made by consent that they were to ascertain whether Mr. Wainwright was indebted to Mr. Benjamin or not, on a particular day; that issue was the one to be tried, and there was no question of unliquidated damages in the case at all. Mr. Wainwright had referred to the case of *Johnson v. Diamond*, but the distinction between that case and the present one was very broad indeed. In that case it was sought to attach an unliquidated sum due under a bond, and there was no analogy to this case whatever. Baron Parke said in that case it was a case of penalty and not a debt. The next case cited by Mr. Wainwright was that of *Jones v. Thompson*. In that case it was decided that a verdict for unliquidated damages for a breach of contract was not a debt until judgment had been signed. But that case has nothing in common with the present case. In the present case there was a liquidated debt of

Tls. 45,000, and Mr. Wainwright set up a case that there were certain fees and sums which was entitled to retain, but to prove that there was no question of unliquidated damages in the case. It was he contended a case of actual debt. He (Mr. Wilkinson) argued that in this case Tls. 45,000 were due, less whatever Mr. Wainwright could show he was entitled to keep.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the next point was that a judgment creditor could not set up a claim which the client himself did not raise.

Mr. WILKINSON said that as he followed Mr. Wainwright's argument on that point, he understood, him to say that Mr. Benjamin had settled with him long ago, and that this was a settled account and now a judgment creditor could not re-open it. That was only one way of looking at the argument; another thing which he said was that Mr. Benjamin had acquiesced in the settlement for over two and a half years, and that it could not be now re-opened by a judgment creditor. Mr. Wainwright however said that there never had been any account rendered and he had also said that after the time Mr. Benjamin signed the agreement he had never referred to the matter again at all. There was therefore no acquiescence, and no settlement as there never was an account in which all these things appeared. His (counsel's) client did not come to Court really to re-open the matter at all in the strict sense of the word. All she said was that Mr. Wainwright owed Mr. Benjamin Tls. 45,000 less what he could account for. He could set off against this claim all sums which could properly be set off, but he could not set up an illegal agreement. There was no pretence at all of a settlement of the account, and Mr. Wainwright had got to show that he was entitled to retain the Tls. 25,000. He could only show that by showing that the agreement under which he retained it is a good and valid agreement. Mr. Wainwright had opened his case by stating that he relied on the Act of 1881, and he concluded by stating that he also relied upon the Act of 1870. These Acts required that persons who relied upon then should comply with them in every respect. Mr. Wainwright in this case relied upon his agreement under the Solicitor's Remuneration Act, and if the case was to be settled under the Act, he (Counsel) contended that Mr. Wainwright was not entitled to have the agreement declared valid for the reasons already stated. Mr. Wainwright had set up the defence that he was entitled to have the agreement declared valid, and he (Counsel) contended that he had failed in showing why.

HIS LORDSHIP said that Mr. Wainwright also argued that the Solicitor's Acts did not apply out here.

Mr. WILKINSON said that Mr. Wainwright had argued that if the Solicitor's Acts did not apply to barristers they did not apply to Solicitors, and therefore did not apply to him. Now he (Counsel) might say that one of the first things he did after arriving in Shanghai was to get bills of costs made out by Mr. Myburgh and Mr. Robinson taxed, so that bills of costs made out by barristers as well as solicitors had been taxed in Shanghai. His Lordship would, perhaps, remember the case; it was that of the *Lapwing*. Since then they had always considered that the Acts applied. In that case the provisions of the Statute had been even appealed to. Mr. Wainwright's argument came to this; that there was no scale of costs and that practitioners in this Court, whether solicitors or barristers, could charge their clients anything they pleased, and make their own costs in any particular case; that they were not subject to taxation, and so far as control of costs went, that they were not subject to the control of the Court at all. He thought that so far as that argument went he (Counsel) might not use any argument in reply.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—That not being my proposition.

HIS LORDSHIP said he took it that the issue he would have to decide was whether as stated in Luna Benjamin's affidavit the sum of Tls. 2,331 was due by Mr. Wainwright.

Mr. WILKINSON thought that the decision which his Lordship suggested would shorten the proceedings, by limiting the enquiry to that sum. If any less sum was found to be due, his client would be entitled to such sum, but he did not say she would be entitled to any larger sum if such were found due. He did not wish to take advantage of these proceedings for any ulterior purpose, and he was quite content to leave it at the sum which his Lordship mentioned.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the sum had not been named in the issues.

Mr. WILKINSON replied that it had been omitted, but he was quite prepared to have it inserted if Mr. Wainwright agreed. And he would propose that this should be done. It would save Mr. Wainwright trouble, by limiting the amount to Tls. 2,331. On Mr. Wainwright's own admission, if the case were decided against him, the whole of sum would be due. His evidence came to this; that if his bill was taxed he could hardly have a bill of more than Tls. 10,000 against Mr. Benjamin, this would so alter the balance that at least Tls. 4,000 would be owing by Mr. Wainwright, if the agreement were upset. Mr. Wainwright was entitled to have the whole question gone into, and to have his bill of costs taxed, but he (Counsel) suggested the limitation of the issue to the named as a way to shorten the proceedings.

In reply to his Lordship, Counsel stated that they would be content to amend the issue and to have it, whether the sum of Tls. 2,331 was due on the particular day mentioned.

After some discussion it was agreed that his Lordship should alter the 4th issue so as to read "whether the said Robert Ernest Wainwright was indebted to Benjamin David Benjamin to the extent of Tls. 2,331.40, and if not to what extent."

HIS LORDSHIP said he would consider the issues and the cases cited with the authorities, and decide upon the legal points upon which would depend whether it would be necessary to call further evidence.

The date of the decision was not named. The Court then adjourned.

6th June.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq., Acting Chief Justice.

SUSANNAH A. COLGAN and A. E. ROGERS v. O. MIDDLETON and others.

This was a partition suit with respect to the division of the "Belle Vue" property amongst the children of the late Geo. Rogers. The plaintiffs in the suit were Mrs. Susannah Amelia Colgan and Alfred Edwin Rogers, the two children of the deceased who have attained their majority; the defendants being Osborne Middleton the surviving trustee, Mrs. Charlotte Sarah Mary Allan Mansfield (an infant) and her husband Jesse John Mansfield.

Mr. H. WILKINSON appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. C. DOWDALL for Mr. Middleton.

Mr. R. E. WAINWRIGHT for the other defendants, and he also watched the interests of the Shanghai Race Club, who had made a deposit of Tls. 2,375 in respect of a full purchase of the property.

The learned Counsel for the plaintiffs in opening the suit mentioned that the case was one arising out of the benevolent attempt of a worthy dignitary of the Church, and a distinguished officer of the Police force to make a will for a man, with the assistance of a printed form. That attempt had already occasioned a considerable outlay, and now it necessitated a chancery suit. It would not take long to hear, everything

having been prepared in a way that would allow the case being disposed of very rapidly. The facts were fully set forth in the petition. The petition which was then read prayed that there might be a sale instead of a partition of the property, and a conditional sale of the property having taken place with the Shanghai Race Club, it was also prayed that this sale might be confirmed by the Court.

None of the statements in the petition having been disputed, formal evidence was given as to the ages of the children, and also as to the estimated value of the property.

HIS LORDSHIP said he would make the decree in the terms prayed for, all parties agreeing to that course.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 7th June.

Before J. C. HALL, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

F. Mann, appeared to answer a summons for assaulting a Chinese gate-keeper at the Acid Works.

The Complainant appeared in Court with a large piece of yellow paper stuck on his upper lip, and on removing this covering a slight scratch covered with ointment was visible.

The defendant admitted the charge, but pleaded that he received strong provocation from the complainant, who used a filthy expression in Chinese towards him.

The complainant was cautioned and said, he was engaged by the defendant as gate-keeper and gardener at a salary of \$8 a month. The cook and boy having left Mr. Mann's service he was in the habit of doing oddjobs about the house, knife cleaning, etc. there being no other servants. On the 25th day of the last Chinese moon (Saturday last) the defendant found fault with the way he which the boots were cleaned, and on he (complainant) saying it was not his work and that could do it no better, Mr. Mann struck him twice in the mouth with a boot brush. Complainant then said he would leave and asked for a fortnight's wages which were due to him; the defendant replied that if he did not have the boots properly cleaned he would kill him.

The defendant said he told the man he would pay him when the other men were paid their wages.

Complainant continuing said he then went to the Court and took out a summons, and when going back a friend told him that his face was bleeding. He had to attend a Chinese doctor who charged him \$2 for curing the wound. He had to go to the doctor twice a day at first, but afterwards only once a day.

HIS WORSHIP addressing the defendant—Now I will hear what you have got to say.

The defendant—There is no use for me to say anything as you do not seem to believe me against these men's words.

HIS WORSHIP sharply reprimanded the defendant for this assertion and said he could not see what reason he had to make such a remark, as he (his Worship) had said nothing to lead him to such a belief. The statement was most uncalled for and was made without any cause whatever. He then ordered the defendant to pay a fine of \$5, and \$2 compensation with costs.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Under the above heading the *Doncaster Reporter* of July 6th, 1887, publishes the following in its editorial columns:—

Our readers may recall the circumstance of a young clerk, named Arthur Richold, falling insensible on the Wheatley Lane in this town some time ago, and being picked up, as he continued perfectly helpless, and taken in a cab by two gentlemen to the office of F. W. Fisher, Esq., the

solicitor who employed him. On restoring him to consciousness it was ascertained that he was afflicted with what seemed to be an incurable disease. When he was able to speak he said he had been to his dinner and was on his way back to his work, when suddenly his head was in a whirl and he fell in the street like a man who is knocked down. On coming to his senses in the solicitor's office he thought what this might mean, and feared he was going to have a fit of illness, which we all know is a very dreadful thing for a poor man with a family to care for.

With this in his mind he at once sought the best medical advice, telling the doctors how he had been attacked. They questioned him, and found that his present malady was exhaustion of the nervous system resulting from general debility, indigestion, and dyspepsia of a chronic nature. This in turn had been caused by confinement to his desk and grief at the loss of dear friends by death. The coming on of this strange disease, as described by Mr. Richold, must be of interest both to sick and well. He had noticed for several years previously, in fact, that his eyes and face began to have a yellow look; there was a sticky and unpleasant slime on the gums and teeth in the morning; the tongue coated; and the bowels so bound and costive that it induced that most painful and troublesome ailment—the piles. He says there was some pain in the sides and back and a sense of fullness on the right side, as though the liver were enlarging, which proved to be the terrible fact. The secretions from the kidneys would be scanty and high-coloured, with a kind of gritty or sandy deposit after standing.

These things had troubled Mr. Richold a long time, and after his fall in the street he clearly perceived that the fit of giddiness was nothing more than a sign of the steady and deadly advance of the complaint, which began in indigestion and dyspepsia. His story of how he went from one physician to another in search of a cure that his wife and little ones might not come to want is very pathetic and touching. Finally he became too ill to keep his situation and had to give it up. This was a sad calamity. He was appalled to think how he should be able to live. But God raised up friends who helped to keep the wolf from the door. He then went to the seaside at Walton-on-the-Naze, but neither the change, nor the physicians who treated him there, did any good. All being without avail he visited London, with a sort of vague hope that some advantage might happen to him in the metropolis. This was in October, 1885.

How wonderful, indeed, are the ways of Providence, which dashes down our highest hopes and then helps us when we least expect it.

While in London he stated his condition to a friend, who strongly advised him to try a medicine which he called *Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup*, saying it was genuine and honest, and often cured when everything else had failed. He bought a bottle of a chemist in Piccadilly, and began using it according to the directions. He did this without faith or hope, and the public may, therefore, judge of his surprise and pleasure when after taking a few doses he felt great relief. He could eat better; his food distressed him less; the symptoms we have named abated; the dark spots which had floated before his eyes like smuts of soot, gradually disappeared, and his strength increased. Before this time his knees would knock together whenever he tried to walk. So encouraged was he now that he kept on using *Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup* until it ended in completely curing him.

In speaking of his wonderful recovery Mr. Richold says it made him think of poor Robinson Crusoe, and his deliverance from captivity on his island in the sea; and added, "But for *Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup* the grass would now be growing over my grave."

Our readers can rest assured of the strict truth of all the statements in this most remarkable case, as Mr. Richold (now residing at Swiss Cottage, Walton-on-the-Naze) belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families in the beautiful village of Long Melford, Suffolk, and his personal character is attested by so high an authority as the Rev. C. J. Martin, rector of that parish, besides other excellent names. We have deemed the case of such importance to the public as to justify us in giving this short account of it in our columns.

(3) alt. o-a-f tf 37

THE DANGER OF CELEBRITY.—The celebrated chemist, Justus von Liebig, it is well known, made a number of most important discoveries, but, well foreseeing the danger that might arise by applying his name wrongfully to a number of chemical articles invented by himself, he confined the right of using his name exclusively to the well-known Liebig's Extract of Meat Company Limited, upon the distinct understanding that himself and his delegate, Prof. Max von Pettenkofer, should analyse and control the whole of the Company's production of Extract of Meat. When English Courts of Law decided that anybody might use Liebig's name for any Extract of Meat purporting to have been manufactured according to his process, and of whatever quality it might be, Baron Liebig's sense of justice and fairness was naturally shocked and surprised, for this decision enabled persons to sell, under the title of Liebig's Extract of Meat, an article which was not manufactured according to his special directions or under the control of himself or his delegate. In France and Belgium the Courts held otherwise, and if a purchaser buys Liebig's Extract of Meat in these countries, he obtains that manufactured by the Company. Extracts of Meat of most inferior qualities are sold under the name of "Liebig's." A number of other articles, such as "Liebig's beef wine," "Liebig's perfect health sweet," "Liebig's perfect health lozenges," "Liebig's extract of malt," "Liebig's infant food," &c., are all articles with which Baron Liebig has not the slightest connection. The public, in its own interest, cannot, therefore, be sufficiently warned against purchasing any of those articles, in the belief that they have been invented or guaranteed by the celebrated and world-renowned chemist Baron Justus von Liebig.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Thermometer in shade.		Hygrometer at 9 A.M.		Wind.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	10 A.M.	Atmospheric Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction.	
Jun. 2	29.80	71.0	88.0	70.0	71.0	68.0	3	N.N.E.	..
3	29.85	65.0	71.0	60.0	65.0	61.0	2	N.N.W.	..
4	29.91	68.0	74.0	62.0	68.0	63.0	2	S.S.W.	..
5	29.80	72.0	77.0	65.0	72.0	66.0	2	S.S.E.	..
6	29.90	73.0	79.0	66.0	73.0	68.5	4	E.	..
7	29.90	65.5	78.0	64.0	65.5	64.5	6	East	..
8	29.75	67.0	67.0	63.0	67.0	65.0	2	S.E.	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; w. calm. Force from 1 to 21 estimated.

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" M, Th & S 24no c.a. 11

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 9th June, 1888.

PIECE GOODS.—The near approach of the Spring Festival, and Native Settling-day—fifth of the fifth moon—falling on the 14th inst., has to account for the quietness of the past week. An enquiry—and an improved one at that—is not wanting, but business has been restricted and not quite so general as during the previous ten days or so. It is popularly supposed that this Spring settling does affect the trade, those who were unable to make arrangements at the New Year being granted grace until this date to square up, and, although nothing has transpired so far, it is only natural to suppose, knowing the very large interest which the native dealers have in imports, that this particular settlement will cause rather more anxiety than usual, money, at the same time, being a little tight.

With respect to the business made public since the date of our last report, a further improvement is noticeable in both best 8 lbs. and heavier weights of Shirtings, which, indeed, seem to have occupied the most prominent position in the attention of the trade. Compared with last year these makes are certainly in a much more favorable position than most other textiles, and prices realized have been comparatively high, but still, with the present low exchange, it is difficult to cover cost, or to obtain prices at which they can be replaced. It is quite evident now that the large increase in the export of plain Cottons from Manchester this year has been confined principally to White Shirtings and Sheetings, and this is causing some uneasiness in the minds of Importers as to the future of these goods. The deliveries of both, it is true, show an improvement over last year, which was the best on record, the latter being already within 40,000 pieces of the total deliveries for 1887, but the former does not show such a satisfactory increase, compared with the import, and consequently the stock at present is getting so heavy that it is likely to depress this branch of the trade for some time. To return, however, to the business of the past week, orders have been coming forward from Hankow, and in fact the river generally, more freely, especially for Woollen fabrics, which has instilled more life into our market and caused an enquiry for many articles which before were almost unsaleable privately. The Northern markets do not show any great activity as yet, and the firmness of holders has curtailed the business in American makes.

Latest quotations from Manchester indicate a decline of 1½d. to 3d. for Cotton Goods, while the export still keeps up, being for last month, to Hongkong and China, 50,000,000 yards of Plain Cottons, and of Yarns to China and Japan 11,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales are for Hongkong and 1,800 bales for Shanghai.

Gray Shirtings.—8½ lbs.—Sales reported this week amount in the aggregate to about 10,000 pieces only and consist almost entirely of the better qualities, as the following quotations indicate:—*Red Goose* at £1.52½, *Lion and Spear* No. 100 at £1.55, *Red Joss* at £1.57/57½, *Red Rhinoceros* and *Red Cormorant* at £1.58, *Red Pagoda* at £1.65½ (net), *Red Tea Caddy* at £1.70 less 1%, *Blue Boy* at £1.71½, *Blue Joss* at £1.72½ and *Blue Dragon* and *5 Old Men* at £1.89½ less 1%. Private sellers continue to be very firm and auction prices have kept up, some of the commoner qualities meeting with a better demand.

6 lbs.—A sale has been made of 1,500 pieces *Galloping Horse* at £1.00 which is the only transaction we hear of outside the auctions where prices have been very firm.

7 lbs.—Good qualities are in request and advanced at auction; otherwise there is nothing doing.

9½ to 11 lbs.—The market privately remains very strong, although some of the auction chops have gone lower, and a fair amount of business has again been transacted, which we estimate at fully 15,000 pieces. We quote *Red Eagle and Bear* £2.00 less 1%, *Lion on Bale* £2.07½, *Four Boys* £2.05, *Red Unicorn* £2.11, *Blue Man* £2.17½, *Insect* £2.18, and *Tiger* £2.22½. The demand is chiefly for Ningpo and Chingkiang.

12 lbs.—A good demand continues, and rates are firm for best qualities, *Kwong Bing Soldier* has been taken at £2.58 and *Soldier D (Chung Ho)* at £2.36.

White Shirtings.—The market is weak and there is very little doing privately; Importers are holding out for their prices, but all auction goods are lower, as also the only private sale mentioned, namely *Blue Cock* at £1.95. Stocks are accumulating rapidly and a decline seems imminent.

T-Cloths.—7 lbs.—The market is quiet, but a steady business appears to be going on, although not reported. Good ordinary Mexicans have been going more freely to Wenchow lately, and there is also a fair demand for Tientsin. The only sales we hear of are *Blue Rhinoceros* at £1.18½ and *Unicorn* TTX at £1.19, showing an advance. At auction prices are slightly in favor of the buyers.

8 lbs. are also quiet, but beyond the auctions nothing is reported.

Drills.—English.—A good demand is setting in and business to extent of nearly 15,000 pieces is reported at slightly easier rates. *Two Dragon* at £2.10, *Tai Loong Dragon* at £2.36 and *Beaver and Crocodile* (350 bales of each) at £2.83½ are amongst the settlements. Auction rates are also a little lower.

American.—A further 1,500 pieces *Pepperell* have been disposed of at £2.95½ less 1%, and there is a good enquiry at this rate, but holders are firm.

Jeans.—English.—There is a better feeling in the market, and best chops have advanced 2 to 3 candareens. *Beaver* has been taken to extent of about 1,000 pieces at £1.84, and at public sales prices have also gone up.

Sheetings.—English.—These goods are rather depressed, and difficult to place except at a decline, and on these terms some business has been done, but very few sales are made public. The only quotations we have been able to glean are: *Soldier* at £2.57½, *Double Indian Head* at £2.60, *Indian Head* at £2.61, and *Indian Horseman* at £2.67½.

American.—No further sales are reported. Buyers offer £3.05 less 1% for *Indian Head*, but holders are firm.

Cotton Yarn.—English.—No sales have reached us, but the market remains firm for 28/32.

Bombay.—The heavy arrivals have depressed the market, and sales only to extent of 133 bales are reported, but some shipments have been made to Japan, and also Hongkong we understand, from first hand. Settlements on this market have been: No. 16s. 109 bales—*Oriental Tardew* at £56½, *Western India* at £56½ and *F. Petit* at £57½. No. 20s. 30 bales—*Imperial* £60½ and *Venishunker* £61½.

Fancy Goods.—There is still but little of interest to note in this department. A few orders for specialties have come to hand from Hankow and the river, but otherwise the market is excessively quiet. There is nothing but a very retail business passing in *Turkey Reds*, while auction sales have been suspended. *Velvets* show some very slight sign of reviving, but *Velveteens* are as dull as ever. A few ordinary *China Chintzes* have been done at full rates, but generally speaking *Prints* and *Dyed* goods are very depressed and in over supply.

Woollens.—A reaction has set in at last and orders are coming in more freely from Hankow and that direction. *Camlets* continue to advance at auction, but, with exception of a few odds and ends of special chops, we do not hear of anything privately. *Orange* and *Mauve* are in good request, but *Dark Blue* is not wanted, except a few particular shades. *Long Ells* are firm both at auction and privately. *V. Scarlet* have been placed at £5.02½. *Spanish Stripes* are in better demand and have gone higher at auction. Privately *Star chop*, *Scarlet* and *Gentian*, have sold at £0.42, and other sales have been made at about £0.39/41. *Lastings* are more saleable and are enquired for privately at much better prices. Auction chops are advancing. *Russian Cloth* has been sold to extent of 556 pieces at from £13½ to £15½ for assorted, the market being decidedly better. Some fairly large lines of *Figured Orleans* have been placed at advanced prices for special chop.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Mr. Alex. Bieffeld's Report.—During the week elapsed business generally has not changed materially; money is scarce and the close proximity of a native settling day militates also to some extent against a better demand.

LEAD.—Since departure of last mail there has been a strong demand for small lots "spot" and as stocks are in few hands only, prices were driven up to £5.10 to £5.20, and yesterday a lot of 25 tons L.B. was sold at £5.40. Several hundred tons, early arrival, were closed at £5 to £5.05, while distant arrival, *Enthoven* and L.B., have been done at £4.55 to £4.65. These figures speak for themselves and it does not appear likely that present rates can be maintained.

PIG IRON.—Is offered at quotations without finding buyers.

RAILROAD IRON.—The market continues quiet, but fairly steady. Sales reported are:—4,000 bundles *Dawes* at £2.25 and 8,000 bundles *Soliers*, damaged, at £2.05 to £2.07½.

OLD IRON.—Nothing of a new or especially interesting character has developed in this line, while supplies are plentiful, it seems that the demand in the consuming districts is falling off, as usual, at this time of the year. *Horse-shoes*, *Railway Spokes* and *Cart Tires* are fully 5 cands. lower since last writing. A small parcel of *Old Wire* was cleared at auction at £1.53½.

TIN PLATES have further declined in value. At auction 200 boxes not tin-lined *I.C. Coke* were sold at £4, and 200 boxes tin-lined of the same brand at £4.20.

STRAITS TIN.—A considerable business has been done at quotations, which are firm.

YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.—A small parcel, sound, was sold privately at £18, for heavy weights, and at auction 12 cases, damaged, 12 to 18 oz., fetched £17.75 to £20.25.

JAPAN COPPER AND SHEATHING.—Remains dull and inactive; business doing is of a retail character.

ZINC SHEATHING.—Some 30 casks, damaged, Nos. 2 and 3, were sold at auction at £6.75 to £6.80. Privately there has been nothing and quotations are nominal.

MATCHES.—This market has remained quiet. A local factory was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst., but as there is another one, it will have little influence on the prices of local or Japan matches. Some 50 cases Vieux's were placed at £17.75, and at auction 83 cases damaged, Dragon chop, Paraffin, were sold at £12 to £13.

WINDOW GLASS.—The market is quiet and stocks are ample.

NEEDLES.—Nothing doing.

DYES AND COLOURS.—There has been no change to note in the market, which remains exceedingly quiet, with values weak. Sales reported are:—5,000 tins, each 8 oz., Violet, Eagle Chop, at 40 cauda.; 5,000 bottles, each 2 oz., Blue, 2 B-ys, at 7 cauda.; 1,000 bottles Magenta at 6 cauda., and 1,000 bottles Eosine at 12 cauda.

BUTTONS.—Are neglected, and sales from first hands are not on record.

UMBRELLAS.—Continue in good demand at quotations.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—Nothing doing.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—There is small business doing at quotations, which are unchanged.

TOWELS.—The market has ruled easier. Some 4,000 dozen Huck, 13 x 29 inches, have been sold at 26 caudereus.

Kerosene Oil.—Prices have further strengthened, but the business transacted since my last issue has been comparatively small, and there is little disposition shown to buy much in excess of immediate wants. At auction some 3,700 cases, damaged, Devoes were sold at £1.50 to £1.50½, and privately business has been done at £1.52 to £1.52½.

Opium.—Closing quotation:—Malwa (new) at £400, (old) at £425, Patna at £346, Benares at £344.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's Circular:—London telegrams quote silk—dull.

RAW SILKS.—The up-country markets advanced to the equivalent of £340 for Gold Kilin, but latest advices state that holders are weaker, and that opening prices are now being accepted.

Supplies of the new crop are coming forward slowly, and musters have not yet been generally shown. Our market is still unopened, with some sellers of Gold Kilin at £325 per picul, one month's delivery.

The figures of settlements include shipments by the French mail of 2nd June.

Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, from the 31st May to the 7th June, are about 60 bales of White Silks, 30 piculs of Yellow Silks and 185 piculs of Wild Silks.

RE-REELS.—Shipments of Filatures and Re-reeled Tussahs by to-morrow's mail are reported to reach 40 bales. There are no stocks of Re-reels.

WILD SILKS.—About 100 bales have been placed this week. The market is steady at £127½ for Tussah Raw, fair quality.

WASTE SILKS.—Business confined to small parcels of mixed Tussah Wastes and White and Yellow Gum Wastes at irregular prices. From the interior we hear of some purchases for this market of Curlies at a laying down cost of £64/65=2/3 a 2/3½.

SHANTUNG PONGEES.—Nothing to report.

	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
Settlements for this mail †	about 500	1,000	1,000	100	800	500 bales.
" for the season † ..	" 500	1,500	1,000	450	1,300	1,000 "
Stock	2,000	5,000	\$5,000	4,000	1,500	16,000 "
Total Arrivals	2,500	6,500	6,000	4,450	2,800	17,000 "

† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this market.

§ Including old Silk.

	* England.	* France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export White Silk	31	31	...	...	...	12	43 bales.
" Yellow	45	45	...	...	...	...	45 "
" Wild	192	103	295	...	...	...	295 "
	192	179	371	...	...	12	383 "
Against in 1887-88	95	601	696	4	...	8	708 "
" 1886-87	25	300	325	29	...	1	355 "

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Tea.—HANKOW.—From Messrs. Evans, Pugh & Co.'s report of 4th June:—

Our last Circular was dated the 23th May; settlements reported during the past week comprise 86,107 half-cheests of Hankow tea and 48,965 half-cheests of Kiukiang tea, giving a total of 135,072 half-cheests, against 164,537 half-cheests for the corresponding week in 1887.

Total settlements of all kinds to date since the opening of the market are 556,198 half-cheests, against 637,341 half-cheests in 1887 and 745,493 half-cheests in 1886.

The settlements for Russia, (included in the above figures) we estimate at about 255,000 half-cheests, as against 300,000 half-cheests in 1887 and 270,000 half-cheests in 1886.

Total arrivals of all kinds to date are 630,076 half-cheests against 961,696 half-cheests in 1887 and 853,463 half-cheests in 1886.

There is no change of much importance to note in our market. The indifferent quality of the bulk of the late arrivals of Hankow Teas has tended somewhat to strengthen the value of the few remaining good Oopacks and Oonams suitable for Russia, whilst Toyunee continue in demand for London and fully maintain the advance last quoted; Common Ly-lings and Shang-tams have been procurable on more reasonable terms.

The settlements of Ningchow reported during the week, comprise some 3,200 half-cheests choice Teas, contracted for before the opening of the market and of which the prices have not been made public; the business actually done in Ningchows has been mainly in fair to medium grades, prices of which may be quoted from one half to one Tael higher.

The Stock of Keemuns is now reduced to a few chops of inferior quality, arrivals from this district showing a deficiency of some 15,000 half-cheests as compared with last year.

Prices have ranged as follows:—(subject to a discount of 1 per cent.)

	1888 x 1889.	1887 x 1888.
	Freight £1 & Exchange 4/3½.	Freight £3.10 & Exchange 4/6½.
Ningchows	£14.50 @ 36.00-0/8½ @ 1/6½ against	£10.00 @ 33.00-0/8 @ 1/8½ @ 1/8
Keemuns	£20.00 @ 26.00-0/11½ @ 1/1½	£14.25 @ 20.50-0/10½ @ 1/1½
Kutoons	£18.50 @ 21.00-0/10½ @ 1/1½	£14.00 @ 15.50-0/10 @ 0/10½
Hohows	£14.00 @ 15.50-0/8½ @ 0/9½	£12.00 @ 14.50-0/9 @ 0/10½
Oopacks	£12.00 @ 22.00-0/7½ @ 1/0	£10.00 @ 17.50-0/8 @ 0/11½
Oanfas & Toyunee	£13.50 @ 23.00-0/8½ @ 1/0½	£12.00 @ 18.00-0/9 @ 0/11½
Oonams	£12.00 @ 22.00-0/7½ @ 1/0	£10.00 @ 17.50-0/8 @ 0/11½
Shang-tams	£ 9.90 @ 12.00-0/6½ @ 0/7½	£ 6.50 @ 10.00-0/7½ @ 0/8

Settlements of Hankow Tea to date are 343,549 ½-chests against 370,819 ½-chests in 1887.

Stock is estimated at 44,729 " " 232,821 " "

Arrivals to date 388,278 " " 603,640 " "

Settlements of Kiukiang Tea to date are 212,649 ½-chests against 266,522 ½-chests in 1887.

Stock is estimated at 29,149 " " 91,534 " "

Arrivals 241,798 " " 358,056 " "

Purchases since the opening are classified as under:—

At Over	Tls.	45	5,854	Half-chests	against	2,624	Half-chests	in 1887.
" Tls.	40	α 44	10,061	"	"	3,149	"	"
" "	35	α 39	31,664	"	"	5,409	"	"
" "	31	α 34	27,720	"	"	18,855	"	"
" "	28	α 30	35,392	"	"	20,327	"	"
" "	24	α 27	68,944	"	"	45,743	"	"
" "	20	α 23	126,122	"	"	106,013	"	"
" "	16	α 19	156,911	"	"	150,706	"	"
" "	12	α 15	87,226	"	"	204,101	"	"
Under Tls.	12		6,304	"	"	80,414	"	"

556,198 Half-chests against 637,341 Half-chests in 1887.

The departures for London have been:—

As per last Report.....	9,897,543 lbs.
May 30—Ningchow.....	3,171,865 "
June 3—Antenor.....	2,636,785 "
	15,606,193 lbs.

The departures for Russia have been:—

May 30—Moskwa.....	2,470,440 "
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Total direct shipments to London are 15,606,193 lbs. against 12,987,365 lbs. in 1887.

" " Russia are 2,470,440 " " 3,444,072 " "

Shipments to Shanghai 1,044,564 " " 3,362,853 " "

Making total Export to date..... 19,121,197 lbs. against 19,794,290 lbs. in 1887.

FRIGHTS.—For London. The str. *Benvenue* loaded at 20/- clears to-day; for the *Glamorganshire* 30/- per ton is now asked, this is also the "through" rate by out-going P. & O. mail.

For Odessa. The *Pothan* and *Russia* are loading, the former will have early despatch.

EXCHANGE.—On London. Rates have ruled firm with an upward tendency, and to-day's quotations are for 4 months' sight Credits 4/4 per Tael against 4/6½ in 1887.

Shares.—The business done since our last comprises Hongkong Banks at 158 per cent. premium for cash, 166 for 31st August, and 159 for 11th inst. and 160 for 30th inst. for delivery in Hongkong; New O.B.C. shares at £10 15s. and 4/18 and 4/2 exchange; Taku Tugs at Shanghai £155; North-China Insurances at £285; Hongkong Fires at \$320; China Fires at \$73½ and 73; Shanghai Gas shares at £210; Sheridan Mines at £145, 148 for 31st July, and 150 for cash; and Chinese Loans, Issue C at \$525 and Issue E at £285, both plus accrued interest. A meeting is to be held in Hongkong on the 18th inst. to consider the voluntary winding-up of the Chinese Insurance Co., Limited.

Exchange.—Rates have been fairly steady for the week. Business has been small. Native interest is 3 mace, equal to 11 per cent. per annum. Bar Silver is quoted at 42½. Council Drafts were allotted at 1/43½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris & Fergusson's Weekly Circular.)

	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		NEW YORK.		HONG-KONG.	INDIA. Rupees. T/Transfers.
	T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m's.		France 4 m/s. and 6 do.		Docty. 4 m/s.			
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.		
Saturday, 2nd.....	4.1½	4.1½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	5.33/5.36	5.33/5.36	97	97	27½	308
Monday, 4th.....	4.1½	4.1½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	5.34/5.37	5.34/5.37	97	96½	27½	307½
Tuesday, 5th.....	4.1½	4.1½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	5.34/5.37	5.34/5.37	97	96½	27½	308½
Wednesday, 6th.....	4.1½	4.1½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	5.34/5.37	5.34/5.37	97	96½	27½	308½
Thursday, 7th.....	4.1½	4.1½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	5.34/5.37	5.34/5.37	96½	96½	27½	308½
Friday, 8th.....	4.1½	4.1½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	5.33/5.36	5.33/5.36	97	97	27½	308½
Saturday, 9th.....	4.1½	4.1½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	5.33/5.36	5.33/5.36	97	97	27½	308½

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week have comprised the following Goods:—

For the week.		Previous week.		Corresponding week last year.		For the week.		Previous week.		Corresponding week last year.	
Grey Shirtings.....	23,835 pcs. against 22,952 pcs. and 30,863 pcs.					Velvets.....	30 pcs. against 90 pcs. and 300 pcs.				
White ".....	11,190 " " 9,940 " " 7,530 "					Velveteens.....	" " " " " 120 "				
T.Cloths.....	4,070 " " 3,330 " " 5,960 "					Cotton Yarn.....	" bales " " " 5 bales.				
Drills, English.....	690 " " 630 " " 795 "					Camlets.....	1,010 pcs. " 1,100 pcs. " 2,040 pcs.				
Jeans.....	460 " " 460 " " 510 "					Long Ells.....	400 " " 200 " " 400 "				
Sheetings, English.....	1,040 " " 1,160 " " 990 "					Laatings.....	820 " " 780 " " 1,360 "				
Turkey Reds.....	" " " " " " " " " " " 552 "					Spanish Stripes.....	408 " " 426 " " " " "				

PIECE GOODS.

At E-tek-lee, 1st instant.—

Velvets.—22-in., Black, 30 pieces; Sin-wo, Woman £0.12.35.

At Kiu-ming, 5th instant.—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—3,260 pieces; Green Lion £1.41½/41½, Blue Lion £1.47½/47½, Red Lion £1.52½/52½, Blue Crown £1.52½/52½.

White Shirtings.—72-reed, 150 pieces; Gold Crown £1.94 and Gold Crocodile £0.98½.

T.Cloths.—7-lbs., 1,080 pieces; Blue Flying Horse £1.18½/18½, and Sun £1.20½/21.

Sheetings.—English, 14-lbs., 360 pieces; Blue Ram £2.30½/30½.

At Teong-see-loong, same day.—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs., 1,250 pieces; Black Rhinoceros £1.53, Green Woman and Fan £1.60½.

10-lbs.—400 pieces; Red Rhinoceros £1.99½/2.00½.

11½-lbs.—400 pieces; Red Rhinoceros £2.22½/22½.

White Shirtings.—64-reed, Blue Rhinoceros £1.57½/60½.

White Irishes.—700 pieces; 綠寶貴 £2.33½/38½, and 紅福壽 £2.48/55½.

At E-wo, 6th instant—

Grey Shirtings.—

5-lbs.—400 pieces; *Red Peacock* £0.90½.
7-lbs.—700 pieces; *Black Tea Caddy* X.X. £1.34½/34½.
8-lbs.—2,100 pieces; *Red Peacock* £1.33½/33½, *Blue 2-Duck* £1.52, *Black Tea Caddy* X.X. £1.52½, *Blue 3-Duck* £1.54½/55, *Green Tea Caddy* £1.64½/65, *Blue 2-Bell* £1.89½/89½, and *Blue 2-Tea Caddy* £1.96½/96½.
10-lbs.—750 pieces; *Blue Crab* X.X.X. £2.06/06½, *Blue 2-Tea Caddy* C.C. £2.18½, and *Tea Caddy* D.D.D. £2.24½/24½.
12-lbs.—200 pieces; *Bat and Stag* £2.33½/34.

White Shirtings.—250 pieces, 64-reed; *Red Tea Caddy* £1.61½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—350 pieces; *Red Tea Caddy* £1.17½.

8-lbs.—300 pieces; *Red Tea Caddy* £1.42½/42½.

Sheetings.—English, 14-lbs.—200 pieces; *Blue Bell* A.A. £2.41½, and *Blue Bull's Head* £2.33½/34.

At Tai-ping, same day—

Grey Shirtings.—8-lbs.—500 pieces; *Railway Carriage* £1.62½/62½.

11-lbs.—120 pieces; *Blue 2-Stork* £2.38½/38½.

At Yuen-fong, 7th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—1,275 pieces; *Lotus* £0.97, *Two Man* £1.03/03½, and *Blue 3-Students* £1.09½.

7-lbs.—2,700 pieces; *Blue Loyal Son* £1.29, *Blue Britannia* £1.30, *Blue 4-Sister* £1.39½/40½, and *Blue Three Students* £1.44½.

8-lbs.—6,310 pieces; *Blue House* £1.35½/36, *Two Man* £1.37½/38, *House* £1.38½, *Blue Loyal Son* £1.41½/41½, *Blue Britannia* £1.46/46½, *Blue 4-Sister* £1.51½, *Blue 3-Students* £1.54½, *Red Loyal Son* £1.56½, *Blue double Shield* £1.60½/60½, *Red Three Students* £1.69, *Five Brothers* £1.72½, and *Painted 3-Students* £1.72½.

10-lbs.—1,540 pieces; *Blue Loyal Son* £1.79½, *Blue Britannia* £1.83/83½, *Red Britannia* £2.03½, *Red Three Students* £2.12½/12½, and *Red Four Sister* £2.19½/21.

10-lbs.—500 pieces; *Painted Loyal Son* £2.28, and *Gold Britannia* £2.32½.

11-lbs.—1,250 pieces; *Painted Three Students* £2.38½/39.

12-lbs.—480 pieces; *Squirrel* C. £2.34½, *Soldier* £2.42½, and *Nine Lions* £2.47.

White Shirtings.—64-reed, 4,900 pieces; *Blue House* bright £1.60½/60½, and dull £1.59½, *Blue Double Lighthouse* bright £1.64½/64½, and dull £1.62/62½, and *Black and Gold 3-Students* £1.78½/78½.

72-reed.—5,040 pieces; *White and Gold Three Students* £1.98½/99, *Red Two Sister* £1.99½, *Red Double Lighthouse* bright £2.01/01½, dull £2.02½, *Red and Gold Star* bright £2.18½, and dull £2.17½/17½, and *Green and Gold 3-Students* (Irishes) £2.54½/55.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—920 pieces; *Blue Loyal Son* £1.06, *Blue Britannia* £1.06, *Blue Lion* £1.20½, and *Red double Shield* £1.27.

8-lbs.—700 pieces; *Blue Lion* £1.44½/45, and *Painted 3-Students* £1.74½.

Drills.—English, 14-lbs.—450 pieces; *Black Flag Chief* £1.51½, *Britannia* £2.52½/53, and *Old Man Head* £2.68½.

15-lbs.—240 pieces; *Running Deer* £2.13½/13½.

Jeans.—English, 8-lbs.—460 pieces; *Peacock* £1.26, and *Squirrel* £1.82½/83.

Sheetings.—English, 14-lbs.—480 pieces; *Lion and Cloud* £2.36/36½, and *Old Man Head* £2.39½/39½.

Sundries.—On 1st instant.—

American Drills, (damaged), 1,135 pieces; *Pepperell* £2.40/85½.

American Sheetings, (damaged), 1,600 pieces; *Flying Horse*, £2.64/67, *Boott Cock* £2.47/68, and *Pig's Head* £2.36½/44½.

2nd instant.

American Sheetings, (damaged), 500 pieces; No. 1 *Stag* £2.59½, No. 2 *Stag* £2.27/30.

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	*Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt. Mid.	Sales, Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
NE-KEE, 2nd inst.													
S. Stripes, B.T.I. p. yd	0.44/44½		0.42.85			0.42.95	0.41½				0.45.3	0.44.6	
Sales, pcs...	78		24			6	18				6	6	138
E-TEH-LEE, 4th inst.													
Md. Cloths Fish p. po	0.58½	0.59½	0.60										
Sales, pcs...	12	24	12										48
KIN-MING, 5th inst.													
Clets, Elephant, p. pce.	10.00	10.29	9.80						10.34			9.81/45	
Sales, pcs...	20	10	10						10				70
" Eagle, p. pce...	9.76/80	9.89	9.67									9.64	
Sales, pcs...	30	10	10									10	60
" Duck, p. pce...	9.40	9.25	9.28									9.19	
Sales, pcs...	30	10	10									10	60
" Cock, p. pce...	8.84	8.30	8.54							8.15		8.49	
Sales, pcs...	30	10	10							10		10	70
" Parrot, p. p...	8.33/31	8.20	7.66							8.15		7.60	
Sales, pcs...	30	10	10							10		10	70
Lastings, Tiger, p. p.									8.97/96				
Sales, pcs...									160				160
" Elephant p. p.									7.20/23				
Sales pcs...									100				100
" Eagle									6.62/61				
Sales, pcs...									60				60
E-wo, 6th inst.													
Camlets, Boar, p. po...	8.50	7.09	7.72								8.50		
Sales, pcs...	30	10	20								20		80
Long Ellis, H.D.B.p.p.	5.07½/07												
Sales, pcs...	100												100
S. S'pes, Single P'huix	0.42.1/42.2		0.42.7/42½	0.39.8									
Sales, pcs...	48		36	12									96
YUEN-FONG, 7th inst.													
Camlets, S.S.G. p.pce.	9.82½	10.17½/15	9.67½/70	10.07½	10.55/52½						9.50	9.50	
Sales, pcs...	110	50	80	10	20						20	10	300
" G.G.M., p.pce.	9.90	10.20	9.72½		10.90						9.80		
Sales, pcs...	40	10	30		10						10		100
" Nine Old Man	9.32½/35	9.30/32½	9.35		10.07½						9.20½	8.67½	
Sales, pcs...	80	50	40		10						10	10	200
Long Ellis, G.G.L., p.p.	5.12	5.48	5.36					5.30					
Sales, pcs...	140	20	20					20					200
Lastings, G.G.R., p.pce.									8.85/87½			9.12½	
Sales, pcs...									280			20	300
" Nine Old Man									6.67½			7.42½	
Sales, pcs...									180			20	200
S. S'pes, T.T.B. p. yd.	0.46½/47	0.49/49½	0.48½/44½	0.47½	0.47½	0.46½	0.46						
Sales, pcs...	96	12	48	6	6	6	6						180

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.				DUTY.		QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.				DUTY.							
				Tls. m. c.						Tls. m. c.							
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—				T.m.c. T.m.c.		PRINTED TWILLS—24/25 yds				T.m.c. T.m.c.							
6-lbs 39-in 38½-yds.....	nom	¢	po.	0.90	to 1.10	50/52 ..		2.50	3.15	0.07 per 30 yd.							
7-lbs	"	"	"	1.05	1.40	Special ...		3.50	3.80								
8½ to 8½-lbs	"	"	"	1.20	1.85	TURKEY REDS—											
D. Eagle and XX	"	"	"	1.71	1.75½	24-yd 1½ to 3-lbs. 32-in, nom				¢	po.	0.60	1.35	0.15 per pos.			
9 to 9½-lbs	nom			1.65	1.90	Best				"	"	1.45	2.50				
9½ to 10-lbs	"	"	"	1.76	2.45	VELVETS—Black, 22-in.....				nom	¢	yd.	0.10½	0.15	0.18 per pos.		
Dawhurst's, Best	"	"	"	2.20	2.30	VELVETRENS—Black, 18-in ..				"	"	"	0.10	0.15	0.15 "		
11 to 12-lbs English 36 in ..	"	"	"	2.10	2.60	26-in ..				"	"	"	0.15	0.19			
12-lbs American 32/56 in ..	"	"	"	2.25	2.75	nom				"	"	"	0.03	0.04	5 per cent. ad. val.		
						0.08 per pos.		BLUE DENIMS—12-yd 37-in ..				¢	po.	0.90	1.20	0.06½ per pos.	
								41-in				"	"	1.00	1.60		
								MUSLINS—12-yd 42-in				"	"	"	0.45	0.60	0.03½ "
								YARN—COTTON—Nos. 28/32 ..				70.00	78.00			0.70 per pol.	
								16/24, nom ..				51.00	62.50				
								CAMLETS—English, SS Scarlet				¢	po.	8.20	8.62		
								GG ..				"	"	9.90	"		
								SSG ..				"	"	9.85	"		
								HDB nom ..				"	"	"	"	0.05	
								CPH				"	"	9.80	"		
								Dutch, 33 to 2 4-in nom ..				15.00	18.00				
								Do. 37-in				17.25	23.00				
								MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ...				¢	yd.	0.50	1.40		
								SPANISH STRIPES, Assorted ...				"	"	0.30	0.55		
								" HH ..				"	"	0.52	"	0.12	
								" HDB Sc'let ..				"	"	"	"		
								" TTB ..				"	"	0.48	0.48½		
								" BTI ..				"	"	0.41	"		
								" CPH ..				"	"	0.46	"		
								LONG ELKS—									
								Scarlet, 24-yd GG				¢	po.	5.10	5.15		
								" HH				"	"	5.47½	"		
								" CPH				"	"	4.95	5.00		
								" UU				"	"	5.06	5.04		
								" HDB				"	"	4.90	4.95		
								" V				"	"	5.10	"		
								" Dove ..				"	"	5.00	"	0.04½	
								" Sundries ..				"	"	3.50	5.40		
								Assorted, HH				"	"	nom.	"		
								" CPH				"	"	"	"		
								" GG				"	"	"	"		
								" UU				"	"	"	"		
								LASTINGS, 30-yd				¢	po.	5.00	9.50	0.05	
								CRAPE LASTINGS, 30-yd nom ..				"	"	2.75	6.50		
								CRAPE LUSTRES				"	"	"	"		
								PLAIN LUSTRES, Black ..				"	"	2.75	3.40	0.20 per pol.	
								ORLEANS—Figured, 30-yd ...				"	"	2.10	2.75		
								Special Colors & Patterns ..				"	"	2.50	3.30		

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED
ON THE CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE RETURNS,
OF 1ST JAN., 1928.

† Including *English* and *Dutch* 12-lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per *Gluuzee, Yangtze, City of Philadelphia, Glenorchy, Bokhara, Bellerophon, Hector, and Chinow.*

Import Cargoes declared this week : *Cyclops, Parthia, Neckar, Laertes*, and in Bond ex *Glenorchy*.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

8TH JUNE, 1888.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Cash shares have been placed at 158 to 159 per cent. premium. Business has been done at 160 per cent. premium for delivery on 30th June and 166 per cent. premium for delivery on 31st August. We quote 158 per cent. prem. as the closing rate.

New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ltd.—Shares have changed hands at £103.

Taku Tug and Lighter Co.—A transaction is reported at Sh. £155.

Shanghai Dock Co.—There is an enquiry for shares at £320.

Footung Dock Co.—Shares are wanted at £75.

Shanghai Gas Company.—Business has been done at £210.

Compagnie du Gaz.—There are buyers at £160.

North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Shares have changed hands at £285.

Yongtze Insurance Association, Ltd.—There are sellers at quotations.

Chinese Insurance Co., Ltd.—A meeting of shareholders is called for the 18th current, to consider the question of winding up the Company.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—Business has been done at £320.

China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—Shares have changed hands at £73½ to £73 for cash.

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—Shares are wanted at £155, and are held for £160.

Footung Wharf and Godown Co.—There are buyers at £90.

Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.—The shareholders, at a meeting held on the 16th May, decided to place the Company in Liquidation.

Sheridan Mining Co.—This stock has been in demand, and shares have been placed at £145 to £150 cash, and at £150 for delivery on 31st July.

Shanghai Cargo Boat Company.—A transaction is reported at £172½.

Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Ltd.—Shares are obtainable at £26.

Loans.—Chinese Loan Bonds, issue C, have been sold at \$525, the buyer paying the accrued interest in addition.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	60,000	\$125	\$125	3,900,000.00	\$20,903.51	31 Dec. 87	* £1½	27 Feb. 88	158% prem.
New Oriental Bank Corp., Ltd.	54,700	£10	£10	\$115,002.72	.....	31 Mar. 87	* 3 %	16 Feb. 88	£10½
<i>Shipping.</i>									
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100	.....	\$2,493.96	31 Dec. 87	|| 2 %	7 Apl. 88	£93
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	60,000	£10	£10	.....	\$1,416.97	31 Dec. 86	+ 5 %	20 July 87	£34½
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	\$1,000	\$1,000	.....	\$109.75	31 Dec. 87	7 %	7 Feb. 88	\$300 nominal.
China Shippers' Mutual S.N. Co.	7,662	£20	£13	\$33,425.91	\$2,626.10	31 Dec. 87	+ 6 %	4 June 87	£10
Taku Tug and Lighter Co.	2,500	£100	£100	\$20,000.00	\$32,881.94	31 Dec. 87	* 4 %	14 Mar. 88	£155
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	\$16,300	\$5,732.36	31 Dec. 87	* 2 %	14 Jan. 88	£320
Footung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	\$2,900	\$83.28	31 Dec. 87	* 5 %	14 Jan. 88	75
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	£100	£100	\$267,000	\$1,281.47	31 Dec. 87	* 6 %	13 Jan. 88	£210
Compagnie du Gaz	400	£100	£100	\$18,812.91	\$170.03	31 Dec. 87	* 6 %	28 Feb. 88	160
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$600,000.00	\$245,240.04	30 Apl. 87	20 %	5 Sept. 87	\$67
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	4,856	£200	£50	\$260,000.00	\$226,193.78	31 Dec. 87	£25.46	26 Apl. 88	£285
Union Ins. Society of Canton Ltd.	10,000	£250	£25	\$675,000.00	\$371,597.16	30 June 87	+ 26 %	3 Nov. 87	£90
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n Ltd.	8,000	£25	£25	\$175,914.31	.....	31 Mar. 88	* 3½ %	23 Jan. 88	£98
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,600	\$1,000	\$200	\$28,711.50	\$15,285.84	31 Dec. 87	* 3 %	2 Apl. 88	£180
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	£250	£50	\$230,000.00	\$429,367.96	30 Sep. 87	+ 10 %	9 Jan. 88	\$72
Straits Insurance Co., Limited	30,000	£100	£20	\$55,000.00	\$82,170.10	31 Dec. 87	* 5 %	16 Jan. 88	\$25
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited	8,000	£50	£50	\$1,031,486	\$252,243.30	31 Dec. 87	+ 59.60 %	2 Mar. 88	\$320
China Fire Ins. Co., Limited	20,000	£100	£20	\$670,000	\$144,003.90	31 Dec. 87	+ 30 %	3 Mar. 87	\$73
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	£100	£20	.....	\$59,432.52	31 Dec. 87	+ 5 %	11 Feb. 88	\$18
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	29,176	£100	£20	\$11,875.91	\$76,898.10	31 Dec. 87	+ 10 %	5 Apl. 88	£17½
<i>Wharfs.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,867	£100	£100	\$87,589.75	\$711.27	31 Dec. 87	* 4 %	15 Feb. 88	£155
Bit's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company	2,100	£50	£50	\$3,449.46	\$1844.31	31 Oct. 87	* 3½ %	8 Dec. 87	£23
Footung Wharf & Godown Co.	2,300	£100	£100	\$12,000	\$2,291.65	31 Dec. 87	* 5 %	9 Feb. 88	£91
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited	17,000	£100	£100	.....	\$1,224.97	31 Dec. 87	+ 4 %	8 Mar. 88	\$165
<i>Mining.</i>									
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	\$183,543.63	31 Dec. 87	None.		\$10
Sheridan Mining Co.	2,800	£100	£100	.....	\$15,979.95	31 Dec. 87	|| £5	10 Feb. 88	£150
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	\$10,300.65	\$534.39	31 Dec. 87	* 5 %	9 Feb. 88	£172½
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£100	£100	.....	\$879.97	31 Dec. 87	+ 3 %	22 Feb. 88	£62½
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	6,000	£20	£20	\$5,000.00	\$1,304.91	31 Dec. 87	+ 5 %	16 Apl. 88	£29
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., New Shares	1,200	£20	£10	.....	.....	.....	+ 5 %	16 Apl. 88	£17½
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	\$604.50	31 Dec. 87	None.		£15
Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Ltd.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	.....	28 Feb. 88	£2½	1 May 88	£26

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures— Issue 1882	£ 60,000.00	£ 60,000.00	£ 100	7 %	Dec. & June.	£105 nom.
Do. 1883	£ 45,000.00	£ 45,000.00	£ 100	7 %	Do.	£105 "
Do. 1885	£ 30,000.00	£ 30,000.00	£ 100	7 %	Do.	£105 "
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures	£ 300,000	£ 255,000	£ 100	7 %	Quarterly	£105½
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1884 B	1,394,700.14	All.	\$ 500	8 %	30th June.	\$515 (a)
Do. do. 1884 C	1,594,700.14	All.	\$ 500	8 %	15th Oct.	\$525 (a)
Do. do. 1886 E	\$ 767,200.00	\$755,450.00	£ 250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	£280 (a)

* For half-year. || For quarter year. + For year. £ A deficit, \$ Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

J. P. BISSET & Co.